

SENATOR BORAH TO
OPPOSE GERMAN
TREATY OF PEACE

Group Who Resisted Versailles
Treaty Will Attack Compact
Which President Is to Submit
to the Upper House at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, irreconcilable foe of the Versailles Treaty, will lead the Senate fight in opposition to the newly negotiated treaty of peace with Germany. It became known definitely yesterday.

President Harding will submit the treaty of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary to the Senate for ratification with the reopening of Congress today. It was announced at the White House last night. It was stated that no message would accompany the treaty.

Back of Senator Borah in his fight to prevent ratification of the German compact will be the same group of "irreconcilables" who waged relentless warfare against the Versailles compact and particularly against the League of Nations plan. Despite the formidable obstacle which the opposition of this group presents, however, the rank and file of the Republican Party will rally behind the President's leaders in supporting the new German Treaty, which is too closely aligned with the rejected Versailles pact for the "irreconcilables" to approve.

Mr. Borah Expects to Fail

Senator Borah frankly admits that he will not be able to prevent final ratification of the Berlin treaty. He and others of his supporters will take the opportunity to go on record as opposed to the United States becoming involved in the meshes of Old World alliances.

Back of the Idaho Senator's opposition to the treaty is his judgment that under the compact which President Harding asks the Senate to ratify the United States cannot, with honor, withdraw its costly army of occupation from the Rhine. He believes the treaty is imposing upon the United States an obligation to maintain its troops in Germany as long as France finds it necessary to keep her own army there to enforce the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

Having declared himself wholeheartedly against the Versailles Treaty in its entirety, Senator Borah of Idaho has no other course to pursue than to oppose the new Treaty of Peace negotiated by Charles Hughes, Secretary of State, which contains hardly 15 or more sections from the former Treaty.

From the situation that is developing itself with regard to the German Treaty, the debates that will center in the forthcoming international conference for the limitation of armaments will be second to none in their importance, inside and outside the Senate Chamber.

Personally, Senator Underwood would be "very glad to see the session open," but he asserted that there were "other nations besides the United States to be considered in that matter." American politics, he declared, should not be injected into the forthcoming Conference. He expressed the opinion that it is not within the province of Congress to pass a resolution or to take any other action to request the President to use his own influence to have the sessions open to the public.

The Alabama Senator called upon President Harding yesterday to thank him for his appointment as a delegate to the Conference and to discuss, incidentally, matters that may come up before that gathering. He made his statement with reference to closing the Conference doors after coming from the White House. Other Democratic Senators, notably Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, have signified their intention to cooperate with President Harding as far as possible to make the Conference a success.

Conference Postponed

Opening of Armament Parley Put Off
for Armistice Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Since President Harding returned to Washington he has taken up various features of the Conference for the limitation of armament with the officials charged with the arrangements of details and has given considerable thought to the fact that since Armistice Day was to be devoted largely, especially in Washington, to the ceremonies connected to the tribute which

the nation is to pay the "unknown soldier," to be brought from the battlefields of France, it would be well to defer to another day the exercises connected with the formal opening of the notable Conference called for the purpose of reducing the burden of world armament.

Accordingly, it was announced yesterday that the conference would adjourn immediately after coming together on November 11 and would join in paying reverence to the American soldier who had fought in a common cause with the men of their respective countries. It was indicated by the President that the entire nation would be asked to pause in its ordinary work for the day and celebrate the anniversary of the ending of the great war and to pay its meed of tribute to the men who helped to win it. He probably will issue a proclamation to this effect.

As far as the feeling of the nation reaches to the President, he finds that the American people are deeply interested in the holding of the Conference which seeks to find some way of lightening the burden imposed by the maintenance of great navies and armies. All the messages which come to him by word of mouth or by letter are of that tenor.

This is in contrast to the view held by Samuel Compers and other leaders of organized labor. Because of their apathy and listlessness which they have found prevailing in various parts of the country, both in regard to the significance and importance of Armistice Day and the armaments conference, a program has been arranged with the object of stimulating interest among the people.

EFFECT OF TARIFF
ON NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier
of Province, Declares Pro-
posed Duties Might Drive Fish-
ing Trade to Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, who has appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, making representations regarding the effect of the proposed new tariff, yesterday told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that during and since the war, Newfoundland has been a good customer of the United States. The proposed duty, he said, would injure the three chief exports of Newfoundland, cod liver oil, which has a considerable use in the leather tanning industry, herring and cod.

The main industry of Newfoundland, the Premier said, is fishing. It is by means of what the men take out of the sea that they can buy what the United States wants to sell them. A tax of 12 1/2 cents a gallon on the oil is practically prohibitive, yet the United States has no cod liver oil industry to protect. Herring and cod are the fish exported. Under the new law, \$5.25 a barrel would have to be paid on herring, the salt, brine and barrel staves all being paid for as well as the fish, the tax being levied by weight, which would place these articles on the same basis for taxation as the fish. The herring sells for only about \$5 a barrel in Newfoundland and a simple computation shows what the fishermen would get for his catch. Cod would be taxed about 1 1/2 cents a pound. Outside of a limited amount of herring production in Alaska and on the Pacific coast, the United States has no herring industry and this could not possibly be injured by the importations from Newfoundland. The Massachusetts cod fisheries may be back of the demand for protection against the Newfoundland cod, but with the demand for food in the United States at present it would seem that the fish supply available from both regions could be absorbed without danger to either.

Sir Richard called attention to the fact that Newfoundland had not discriminated any time against the United States. Although a British colony, she does business with the United States on exactly the same terms as with England. The United States at present enjoys an advantage because of the exchange, the American dollar being worth from \$1.12 to \$1.15, but the Newfoundlanders are willing that she should have the advantage. Although there is no talk of retaliation, it is a plain inference that in the United States should insist on the new tariff Newfoundland would be compelled to follow the lines where she already has a promising business outlook, along the shores of the Mediterranean, in Greece, the West Indies and in Brazil, and it would result in her buying chiefly in the markets in which she sold. Moreover, said Sir Richard, the revenue which the United States would derive from such taxation would amount to nothing, comparatively speaking.

Newfoundland is not a rich country but it is in better condition than many other countries at this time because, as Sir Richard explained, Newfoundlanders nearly all own their own homes and even those who depend chiefly upon the fishing have a bit of land which they till. The savings bank deposits in the island average \$37 to each inhabitant. The paper mills, which were shut down for three months, have been reopened, and while some mines are still closed there is no suffering among the people.

REBEL BANDS STILL
OPERATING IN INDIA

Effects of Moplah Agitation Not
Overcome, the British Troops
Lacking Mobility in Unfa-
miliar Sphere of Action

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The arrest of the Indian agitators has passed off quietly, due partly to the fact that it was not unexpected, and in spite of certain precautions being taken it was found after all that there was no justification for a fear of outbreaks in connection with the detention of the Ali brothers. Among those to be prosecuted are Pir Ghulam Mujaddi, Maulvi Hasan Ahmed, Nisar Ahmed, and Shri Shankaracharya, in addition to Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali and Dr. Kichlew, but Mahatma Gandhi is still at liberty and there is no apparent intention to arrest him. Mr. Gandhi, however, has expressed the desire to visit the Moplah area, and should he make an effort to enter the territory at present under martial law, it is certain that notice will be served upon him forbidding him to do so.

The offence with which the prisoners will be charged is alleged to have taken place in Bombay and trial in the first instance will therefore be held at Karachi.

British Troops Lack Mobility

The Moplah trouble is not overcome, and there are still five bands of rebels, numbering approximately 3000 men, operating in a difficult country with which they are thoroughly acquainted. The British troops suffer from a comparative lack of mobility, and have not found it possible to make the country safe for the local courts to be held or for normal administration to be resumed. It is anticipated that considerable time will be necessary for the situation to become normal.

It is becoming more apparent that the rebellion has been fanned by the priests of the district, who have represented to the primitive and ignorant people that the British power was going to end before the wave of Islamism and that the Turkish naval forces would come to their aid off the coast of Malabar. Although not numerous, the Moplahs are able by guerrilla tactics to circumvent the British efforts to protect the outlying villages in the depths of the forests, and they are proving as elusive as any irregular force can be in its own country. Starvation is mentioned as the only method that can be effectively adopted against the Moplahs, combined with the garrisoning of the road areas, outside of which communications are difficult even under normal circumstances. Deprived of the opportunities of looting and of securing supplies, it is hoped that the fanatical religious zeal of the rebels will fade away.

One satisfactory feature of the whole affair is the conduct of the native police, which, according to an official statement from the Government of India, has proved exemplary with but two exceptions.

Removing Racial Distinctions

The fruits of many committees appointed to report to the Indian Legislative Assembly are now beginning to appear with interesting results. On the whole, the tendency of the Government of India is toward giving the inhabitants of the country as many concessions as their advancement as a nation permits. It is certain that many recommendations of the committees and resolutions of the assembly will not be accepted by the government, but there are many promises that remain to be redeemed in connection with past resolutions, and the necessary legislation must shortly be introduced.

The debate in the Assembly on the Samarth resolution, concerning the removal of racial distinctions in the administration of criminal law, has proceeded smoothly and with decorum. In spite of many differing shades of opinion on the subject there has been a surprising lack of feeling in the speeches made. At the end of the debate Sir William Vincent offered to appoint a committee to report on the subject, and the committee no doubt will take into consideration the proposal that the right of appeal to the King in council should be preserved by the Europeans in cases where there are grounds for belief that a case has not had a fair trial owing to racial prejudice. While the tone of discussion within the walls of the council chamber has lacked nothing in the way of moderation and conciliation, any resistance that comes to measures intended to give greater justice to the natives at expense of the European community is likely to be manifested more in the outlying districts, such as the plantations of Assam.

RUSSIAN EMISSARY IN BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Leonid B. Krassin arrived here from Riga, accompanied by the People's Commissary, Mr. Lunacharsky, who is remaining for a few days. The object of the visit was to engage in discussions with leading financial and commercial men concerning trade with Germany.

NEWS SUMMARY

The United Textile Workers of the World plan to send 40 organizers into southern textile manufacturing districts this week to begin an extensive organization campaign, in an effort to raise the standards of living of the workers there. The state Federations of Labor will aid the campaign. p. 5

Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, in his first public statement on the election in which his recall is asked, declared that the demand for a vote did not come from the people but from politicians, and he deplored the effects of an election at this time because of its expense and waste of energy during a financial depression. Supporters of the Nonpartisan League's industrial program are said to be more determined than ever in their efforts. p. 1

The War Finance Corporation, on its own initiative, is making steady progress in the sale of railroad equipment trust certificates, although the railroad funding bill is delayed by congressional controversy. Up to the present these sales aggregate \$33,184,100, the Director-General of Railroads announced yesterday, the latest block of certificates having amounted to \$5,479,500, which although insignificant compared with the total \$500,000,000, is nevertheless considered as very encouraging. p. 5

The effect of duties in the proposed new American tariff, according to Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, might drive the trade in the products of the fisheries of his province to other nations. The three exports of Newfoundland are herring, cod and cod liver oil, the proposed taxes on all of which being thought too high by the Premier. p. 1

Addressing the United Mine Workers of America at the opening of the biennial convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday, John L. Lewis, the president, condemned the treatment accorded miners in the strike district of West Virginia, criticized the operation of the Kansas Industrial Court law, and admonished members of the radical elements in the organization to regard their agreements entered into in good faith. p. 4

Senator Borah and the group of so-called "irreconcilables" who were largely responsible for the defeat of the Versailles Treaty in the American Senate, will oppose the newly negotiated treaty of peace with Germany. The main body of Republicans, however, will follow the lead of the President, and the treaty is expected to pass. Senators Borah and Johnson will also continue their efforts to secure open sessions at the conference on the limitation of armaments. p. 1

Opinions concerning Eamon de Valera's note vary widely. Dublin, generally speaking, is hopeful; London, anything but optimistic. The note ignores the question of Ireland's allegiance to the British crown and it fails to waive the claim to an independent Irish republic. As Great Britain stands firmly by these two requirements it is felt that that progress will be impeded until Dail Eireann gives the required undertaking. The belief prevails that failing an agreement with the Sinn Fein leader the Irish question may form the basis of an appeal to the country by Mr. Lloyd George. p. 1

Five bands of rebels are still operating in the Malabar district of India. By guerrilla tactics they have been able to circumvent the British efforts to protect the villages in the depths of the forests and it is believed that only by cutting off supplies and garrisoning the road areas will the government be able to cope with the situation. The arrest of agitators has left Mahatma Gandhi unaffected, but should he carry out his expressed intention of entering the Moplah territory notice will be served upon him. The tendency of the government toward further concessions to the inhabitants of India continues to manifest itself. p. 1

France is to withdraw her forces from the Ruhr area. The troops in Ruhrort, Düsseldorf and Duisburg will remain, however, to change in policy is implied in the measure contemplated. Consultations on the subject were held at the Paris conference and it was decided to begin withdrawal on September 15. p. 1

Reasons for the suspension of the Greek campaign in Anatolia have been advanced in London. It appears the Greeks had difficulty in supplying their advance forces with munitions, and this, coupled with the abundance of ammunition and artillery which the Turks were able to bring into play, obliged General Papadoulas to call a halt in his operations. The Greeks are preparing to take up a line of defense for the winter. Fighting will be resumed next spring unless a settlement of the conflict is brought about by the intervention of the League of Nations or the Supreme Council. p. 2

Great Britain has addressed a note to Soviet Russia calling attention to a number of flagrant violations of the trade agreement concluded six months ago. The note refers particularly to the propaganda in Afghanistan and the northwest frontier of India, which is characterized as the most sensitive portion of the British Commonwealth within reach of Soviet activities. It asks for a definite assurance that these activities will cease. p. 2

RECALL ELECTION
DUE TO POLITICIANS

Governor Frazier of North Dakota Says Demand for Vote
Does Not Come From People
—Nonpartisan Plans Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Governor Lynn J. Frazier, in his first public statement on the election in which his recall is asked, declared that the demand for the recall did not come from the people.

"It came from the politicians seeking office, and perhaps from the financial interests," he said. "No doubt they expected the publicity attending the circulation of petitions and a recall campaign would tend to block the sale of bonds and the carrying out of the industrial program."

Asked if there was any change in sentiment noticeable to him in the State, the Governor declared his belief that "the supporters of the industrial program are more determined than ever to support the program and give it a fair trial. If it is blocked now the people would never know whether it would be a success or not, because the opposition would not give it anything like a fair trial."

The Governor, in answering a question as to his belief in the statement of R. A. Nestos, his opponent in the election to be held on October 18, that the program would be tried, gave an emphatic "No."

"Not when it is so evident that the whole purpose of the recall election and the opposition program is to block the industrial program," he said. "It would not get a fair trial any more than the government operation of railroads during the war-time, when the government put in men to operate the railroads who were opposed to federal control."

Amendments Attacked

"Would the proposed constitutional amendments and initiated measures affect the ability of any administration to carry out the program?" the Governor was asked.

"The proposed initiated measures would absolutely tend to make the program inoperative and defeat the very things the people of the State have been fighting for," he said, and characterized the initiated measure proposing a rural credits board to make farm loans as a "camouflage" in the attack on the Bank of North Dakota.

"The administration will defend the record they have made in office and show the benefits that have come to the State by the carrying out of the industrial program as far as possible," the Governor said, "and also the vastly great amount of benefit that would have come to the State if it had not been for the tactics of the opposition in fighting it by court action and blocking the sale of bonds."

Cooperation Was Needed

"If we had the cooperation of the opposition the same as we have had their opposition, the whole program would have been carried out," he continued, "and the people of the State would have been in a position to judge whether or not it had been a failure or a detriment. In addition to upholding the industrial program we are going to show the record of the opposition and the record of their leaders during the last session of the Legislature."

"The unfortunate part of this recall campaign coming on at this time of financial depression, low prices for farm products and poor crops in some parts of the State, is that there should be cooperation among all classes to get over and give assistance where needed, a general conservation of resources."

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FRANCE TO REMOVE
TROOPS FROM RUHR

Army Could, However, Be Taken
Back to Border in 48 Hours,
Assuring Fulfillment by Ger-
many of All Her Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Irish negotiations preliminary to a conference having reached a distinct crisis, opinion both in London and Dublin is far from uniform. While Dublin is hopeful, there is a marked absence of optimism in political circles here, as it is considered that Eamon de Valera's latest communication has not helped to pave the way to a round table conference. He has neither answered Mr. Lloyd George's plain question as to Irish allegiance to the British Crown nor does he waive claim to an independent Irish republic. In fact, he would seem to indorse it by his statement that "we would have thought it as unreasonable to expect you, as a preliminary, to recognize the Irish republic formally or informally, as that you should expect us formally or informally to surrender our national position."

Without apparent disloyalty to the British Crown, the Premier and the British Cabinet cannot receive the Dail Eireann representatives as if they were at present outside the British Empire. Dail Eireann takes the position that Ireland is at present an independent state and its representatives are ready to negotiate a treaty with a foreign power called Great Britain. If Mr. de Valera will accept facts as they are, which he has not asked the Premier to do, it is obvious that Ireland is still an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Even though the conference were held on the basis of "no conditions," there is the danger that the negotiations failing to bring about a settlement, Dail Eireann would claim that the British Government had accepted Ireland's claim to be an independent republic and, having obtained its technical acknowledgement, they would owe no allegiance to the British Crown.

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PARIS, France (Tuesday).—It was from Berlin that France learned that the French troops massed near the Ruhr district are to be withdrawn, and there is a disposition to criticize the indirectness of this information. What is emphasized is that this withdrawal does not imply a policy of renunciation. From a military source it is learned that, in case of need, the French troops can be taken back to the borders of the Ruhr in 48 hours.

Much importance is attached to the possession of the means of pressure that can speedily be applied. Not only is France thus assured of fulfillment by Germany of her obligations, but it is argued that the possibility of a prompt occupation strengthens with the ministry against the German militarists.

The German announcement of a withdrawal is somewhat corrected in the statement of the present position. After the armistice Marshal Foch decided that the covering army should remain in the Lorraine zone to reinforce the Rhine army. When there was a question of the occupation of the Ruhr, that army was advanced. The effectives at that moment were insufficient, and Class 19 was called up. Since then Class 19 has been demobilized, but other troops were left in the advanced positions.

At the last Paris conference there were consultations on this subject, and it was decided to begin the withdrawal on September 15. The Belgian troops were first to be brought back, France having need of a little longer time to complete her operations.

In no sense does this maneuver, says the official note, mean the raising of the military sanctions. The troops in Düsseldorf, Ruhrort, and Duisburg will remain. France now has, without counting the covering army, 85,000 men on the Rhine. Belgium has 15,000. England reduced her army of 11,000 in consequence of her home needs and for the policing of Upper Silesia, and now has only 4000 men. American troops are estimated at 12,000.

It is expected in French military circles that the American troops will shortly be withdrawn, and all arrangements are made to replace them by French soldiers. No change of policy is implied, and the present measures are entirely normal.

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IRISH PROBLEM
MAY EVENTUALLY
GO TO THE PEOPLE

Indications Are That All Other
Means Toward Settlement
Failing, Mr. Lloyd George
May Call a General Election

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Without apparent disloyalty to the British Crown, the Premier and the British Cabinet cannot receive the Dail Eireann representatives as if they were at present outside the British Empire. Dail Eireann takes the position that Ireland is at present an independent state and its representatives are ready to negotiate a treaty with a foreign power called Great Britain. If Mr. de Valera will accept facts as they are, which he has not asked the Premier to do, it is obvious that Ireland is still an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Even though the conference were held on the basis of "no conditions," there is the danger that the negotiations failing to bring about a settlement, Dail Eireann would claim that the British Government had accepted Ireland's claim to be an independent republic and, having obtained its technical acknowledgement, they would owe no allegiance to the British Crown.

Obstacles in Way of Meeting

Mr. de Valera stated in his message, "If you seek to impose preliminary conditions which we must regard as involving the surrender of our whole position (they (the respective representatives) cannot meet." It is therefore clear that if Mr. Lloyd George in his reply should insist on Sinn Fein abandoning its claim to represent an independent and sovereign state, the Dail will not, in view of Mr. de Valera's statement quoted above, permit its representatives to attend the conference. As Great Britain will in no event come to any agreement with the Irish representatives which does not involve their allegiance to the Throne and their membership of the British Commonwealth, even if a conference were opened on the basis which Mr. de Valera proposed of Ireland being an independent sovereign state, the conference would necessarily come to an abrupt end. It is therefore necessary that the Dail should give the required undertaking of allegiance to the Crown, and abandon its oft-repeated assertion of equality with England as a foreign power.

As to Mr. de Valera's request to Mr. Lloyd George to state whether his letter of September 7 is intended to be a demand for surrender on the part of Sinn Fein or an invitation to a conference, it is somewhat difficult to see what good purpose such a question serves. The Premier's letter of September 7 concluded with the following words: "His Majesty's Government must therefore ask for a definite reply as to whether you are prepared to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations. If, as is hoped, your answer is in the affirmative, I suggest that the conference should meet in Inverness on September 20."

General Election Possible

It was to this letter that Mr. de Valera replied, stating that they had no hesitation in declaring their willingness to enter such a conference on September 20, but unfortunately he reiterated again the independence and sovereignty of Ireland. His reply, instead of putting an end to the interminable exchange of notes, was but the beginning of a new series. Whether this series will conclude abruptly by a categorical demand from Mr. Lloyd George for the abandonment by Mr. de Valera of his claim to the sovereignty of Ireland, or whether the Premier will be able to safeguard his position and that of the Cabinet on Mr. de Valera's legal phrase "without prejudice," remains to be seen.

There is word of Mr. Lloyd George's speedy return to London and of the Cabinet being summoned to meet at Downing Street. Official intimation has been issued stating that it is now unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George or Marquess Curzon will be able to attend the disarmament conference on November 11 at Washington. In some quarters this is regarded as an indication of the approach of a general election. The Irish problem and unemployment are likely to loom still

consider on the political horizon and there is a prevailing belief that, failing an agreement with Mr. de Valera, the first named question will form the basis of an appeal to the country by Mr. Lloyd George.

English Press Comment

LONDON, England (Monday).—Papers friendly to the Irish cause, like The Westminster Gazette and The Manchester Guardian, admit that the Premier's last invitation to Mr. de Valera as the "chosen spokesman" of his people, was a very fair offer, which Mr. de Valera would be wise to accept without much ado. They also advise Mr. de Valera to "forgo the dangerous pleasure of waving the flag of the Irish Republic so persistently in the face of the Premier."

Some surprise is expressed here that Mr. de Valera omits to call a full meeting of the Dail Eireann, with the possibility that it might authorize some brief form of letter accepting the Premier's invitation without attaching conditions which the Premier has declared it is impossible for him to accept.

UNDESIRABLES FIND WORK HARD TO GET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—References may soon be required of applicants for farm work in Kansas. The Kansas farmers are becoming suspicious because of the propaganda of the Nonpartisan League, the I. W. W. and the radical Labor-Socialist groups, and are looking over their prospective employees with considerable care.

W. F. Wilkerson, clerk of the Industrial Court, has found numerous cases where farmers had refused to hire men who were not able to explain just what they had been doing for the past few months, or who failed to give prompt and satisfactory answers to some questions about their social, economic and political beliefs.

"There are a few radicals among the farmers, and they make more noise than the others," said Mr. Wilkerson. "Most of the farmers are not radical, and they do not care to have agitators around their farms. The farmers want to see a quick readjustment of conditions, but most of them feel that this can be accomplished without the overthrow of the government."

There is very little idle labor in Kansas just now. Most of this is unsuitable to farm work and is waiting for the railroad to reopen their shops. The railroads are opening up their shops to some extent and taking a good many hundred men back. The shops have been idle or partially closed most of the summer, but it is asserted by railroad men that the shops will be operated at full capacity throughout the fall and most of the winter.

ENGINEERS TO ASSIST INTERNATIONAL UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The engineers of the United States are launching a movement toward international unity, particularly between the English-speaking peoples, as well as the other nations who took part in the war against Germany. Engineers on both sides of the Atlantic are now engaged in intensive organization, and propose to establish a new international contact to promote concord, advance the science of engineering, and thus work for the establishment of peace along conservative lines.

The first occasion for the expression of this intention is expected to be at the dinner to be given on October 10, to celebrate the home-coming of the mission of American engineers who conferred the John Fritz Medal on Sir Robert Hadfield of London and Eugene Schneider of Paris, which will be attended by many statesmen and diplomats. This dinner is intended to mark a high point in the aspirations of the engineers to become a leading factor in constructive national and international policies, as well as in the technical spheres of science and engineering. Invitations have been extended to many prominent men, including Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who has been active in the organization of the movement, Vice-count Bryce, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as well as the members of the mission.

CIVIL WAR MEN CONDEMN KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Resolutions adopted by Veterans of the Sumner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, advise suppression of the Ku Klux Klan, strongly condemning the organization and warning all people to beware of the deception practiced by paid agents. The Civil War veterans asserted that "all members of the G. A. R. know from personal recollections that the noble objects of the Ku Klux Klan are diametrically at variance with the designs, objects and perfidious practices of the parent institution."

MAINE PRODUCTS SERVED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine was the host yesterday to the five New England governors at an "All-Maine" dinner served in the log cabin in the Maine exhibit at the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. All of the dishes served were Maine products.

DR. VON KAHN NOT CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The Bavarian problem is so far settled that Dr. von Kahn has definitely renounced his nomination for reelection as Prime Minister. It is thought that improved conditions will soon ensue.

WHY THE GREEKS SUSPENDED ATTACK

Volume of Turkish Ammunition and Artillery Proved Surprise to Greek Command—Negotiations May Be Opened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—What at first seemed to be a temporary withdrawal of the Greek troops before the Kemal forces has now turned out to be a definite retreat of the whole of the Hellenic army to a position west of the Sakaria River, thereby abandoning for this year at any rate, any further attempt to break up Mustafa Kemal Pasha's forces or to capture his heavy artillery. It is frankly admitted in Greek circles that, with regard to breaking the strength of the Turks in Asia Minor, the campaign has to a great extent been a failure.

Once again the Turkish artillery has proved too much for General Papoulas, and it has been found impossible to dislodge the defending forces from the fortified heights before Angora. The Greek command has been greatly surprised at the amount of ammunition and heavy artillery that the Turks have in their possession, and this, in addition to the difficulties experienced by the Greeks in supplying their advance forces with munitions, is given as the reason for the suspension of the campaign in Asia Minor.

Turks Gloat Over Result

Turkish circles express great jubilation at what is termed the "disastrous defeat of Greece," but this is likely to prove somewhat a previous declaration, for the Greeks are determined to take up winter quarters either on the line of the Sakaria River, which gives ample opportunity for carrying out a defensive campaign through the winter, or, if necessary, the whole Greek Army is prepared to retreat to a line running north and south with Sivri-Hissar as its base. Should it prove too great an undertaking to maintain an army on this line, it is understood that a retreat even as far as the Eski-Shehr, Afun-Karahissar, Bilejik railway is contemplated. Although withdrawal to this line would mean giving up practically everything gained through the summer campaign, the summer, the Greek authorities here continue to assert that territorial gain has never entered into their calculations. Therefore a retreat to the lines indicated would in reality mean no sacrifice whatever.

Even when within a few miles of Angora it was never part of General Papoulas's plan to retain possession of Angora, had he been fortunate enough to capture it. The Greeks' sole aim has been the destruction of the Turkish army, and, having failed in this purpose, they must now wait till next spring unless the powers can in the interim bring about a conference between the contending parties. The League of Nations has already been mentioned as a suitable organization to open negotiations. Having ascertained that the opposing parties can arrange some plan of agreement to assure the safety of all the races in Asia Minor, then the time might be appropriate for the Supreme Council of the Allies to call a conference either in Paris or London. There is little doubt that the losses on both sides have been large, and, though both parties attempt to belittle their casualties, it is considered that the combatants have practically fought themselves to a standstill. Consequently, the moment is suitable for the League of the Supreme Council to bring the conflict to its conclusion.

Fighting Europe's Battle

Nothing seems surer than that the fighting will again be resumed in the spring if both sides are left to themselves, for each is equally determined to fight on rather than acknowledge final defeat. Furthermore, the effect on India and, indeed, the whole of the Muhammadan world, will undoubtedly be for better or worse, according as the conflict is stopped or allowed to be renewed. Already the Greeks have called up their October class of 1922, and there are indications that, notwithstanding the effect it would have on Greek politics and prestige, there will be little hesitation if need be in recalling older classes that have been disbanded.

The Greek Minister here in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative stated: "We are fighting on behalf of European civilization and Christianity against Asiatic barbarism, and to achieve this mission is the imperative mandate of the Greek people to its leaders. Throughout the centuries the history of the Hellenic race has been that of alternate battle and martyrdom for liberty, and the present struggle is proof that there is still no lack of volunteers for the defense of this sacred cause."

NAMING COMMISSION ON REPARATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—A hitherto unpublished convention between France and England is revealed in the "Matin." It was signed by George Clemenceau on December 15, 1919.

Although described as secret and as never having appeared in the "Journal Officiel," its general provisions have not been unknown. It is an agreement not to nominate ministers as delegates on the reparations commission. It states that the secretary of the commission shall be British, while England will support a Frenchman as

president. The shipping section shall sit at London under a British president.

The chief point which arouses the indignation of the "Matin" is that payments by Germany shall first be devoted to occupational costs and the reimbursement of foodstuffs and raw materials supplied to Germany. In the second place, Belgian priority shall be satisfied. Only in the third place shall payments be applied to reparations. These payments include all German goods except articles restituted.

The British Empire is to have of all reparations payments 47. parts as against 11 parts for France. Incidentally it would appear that this provision of the convention would invalidate the Loucheur-Rathenau accord in its present form. Another clause deals with the emission of a French loan in London, the proceeds of which must be spent in England.

RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS OF CHINA

Speakers at Meeting of Society in New York Declare People of United States Desire Self-Determination in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—At a meeting of the China Society, attended by about 500 members, both American and Chinese, held yesterday evening, a strong stand for the rights of China to self-determination and the open door was adopted with substantial unanimity. Speaker after speaker laid stress on the need to educate the governments, both of the United States and Japan, that in this conference on the Far East the people of the United States demanded recognition of the rights of China.

Of the principal speakers, Judge L. H. Willey stated that it was important for American interests to keep the people informed of the condition of China and the Far East. The government could not go beyond public opinion if the very vexatious questions in the Far East could be settled; disarmament would follow as a matter of course, but it must be recognized by all that Japan had persistently continued to increase her armament and had entirely overruled the doctrine of the open door in China.

The people must take their stand and declare that it must be the policy of the United States that the restoration to China of her entire population and territory was necessary. Maj. L. L. Seaman said that China should be permitted to take care of herself, and gave as a slogan "Hands off China."

Ralph W. Ward, secretary of the society, laid down as the keynote of the meeting that the only real constructive policy of the society should be to have American folks know China and let all the world know the Chinese and the American ideals.

It was necessary to remember that in spite of political differences all China was culturally one people. Political differences were only incidental. Reports from China showed that business was still going on, that trade was continuing and the life of China was perfectly normal.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador, laid particular stress on the open door as being recognized by China as the true solution of the problem. He said that it meant as much to the citizen of China as to the citizen of the United States; that China was fighting for the same idea; that the merchant from the United States, when he came to China, gave more to China than he took out in profits.

Other speakers also made similar statements.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY PRAISED

SOUTH BEND, Indiana (By United Press).—Newspaper advertising is the factor that will give the nations prosperity, F. Guy Davis told delegates to the Mid-West Conference of National Advertisers here yesterday. Mr. Davis, who is western manager of the Bureau of Advertisers of the American News Publishers Association, said the present industrial depression would soon be broken if national advertisers would use the newspapers more.

MORE SKILLED ALIENS COMING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Skilled workers among immigrants arriving in this country during the fiscal year ending last June numbered 131,774, ending 9,987 during the previous fiscal year, according to figures made public yesterday by the Department of Labor. There were 17,815 clerks and accountants admitted during the fiscal year while mariners with 13,221 were second in numbers.

COST INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Investigation into the cost of board and room and rentals of homes for students and families who come to Salt Lake City to school is being made by a special faculty committee of the University of Utah. It is anticipated that the costs can be lowered at least 10 per cent from those of last year.

PASSES FOR STREET CAR RIDES

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Street car riders here in 30 days will be able to purchase weekly passes, costing \$1.25 and good for an unlimited number of rides during the week, as a result of an ordinance, amending the original service-at-cost ordinance, passed by City Council.

MINISTER TO DENMARK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. J. D. Prince, a language professor at Columbia University and president of the State Civil Service Commission of New Jersey, has been selected by President Harding as Minister to Denmark.

LEGISLATIVE PLAN STILL UNSETTLED

Administration Program in Congress Threatened by Various Blocs, Which Insist Upon Consideration of Their Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Instead of looking forward with fresh hope to the reopening of Congress today, Administration leaders at the Capitol, who were in recent conference with President Harding, are frankly dismayed at the chaotic legislative situation that is shaping itself even before the Senate meets.

Altogether, the situation is one which Republican leaders admit is without a definite, certain program. While it is agreed that the tax revision bill shall be the first measure in the makeshift program to come up for consideration, the various "blocs" in the Senate will begin immediately to demand the right of way for their own special legislation.

It is probable that President Harding may be compelled to take a hand in the affairs of the Senate if they get beyond control of his own chosen leaders, although it is reported he wishes to avoid a clash with the Senate unless his wishes go unheeded.

Tax Bill Comes First

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, will report the tax bill as soon as the Senate meets today. It will be the signal for a free-for-all scramble. Proponents of the anti-beer bill intend to press the conference report for final adoption; Democratic senators are busy gathering material for political onslaughts upon the Administration; leaders of the powerful agricultural bloc are determined to make radical changes, if possible, in the tax revision bill. All these factors will serve to add confusion to the legislative situation that may cause weeks of delay in sending the revenue measure to conference.

While proponents and opponents of the anti-beer bill, with its controversial issue in the "search and seizure" clause, are preparing for daily clashes, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, intends to carry to the Senate floor his fight to impose a tax of \$5 a barrel on 2.75 per cent beer, and another tax of \$6.40 on distilled liquors withdrawn from bond for other than manufacturing purposes. Since prohibition leaders brand the proposed tax on beer as a clear violation of the Constitution, it will involve the debate on the revenue bill into a general discussion of the Volstead act.

Senator Smoot Insistent

Another matter that is giving the Administration grave concern is the announced opposition of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, one of the leading members of the Finance Committee, to the revenue bill in the form in which it will be presented to the Senate. Senator Smoot prefaced his attack on the revenue bill with the declaration that the time has not come when taxes can be lowered, and that the only hope in this direction is for a gradual revision in keeping with the general trend of business. His own substitute for the revenue bill, which embodies as it main feature a 3 per cent manufacturers' tax, will be made an issue in the open Senate.

Senator Smoot declared that the Finance Committee bill will fall far below the estimate of \$3,200,000,000 which treasury experts fix for it. Instead of lightening the burdens of those least able to pay the tax, he declared that the bill at every angle hits the business man of moderate means, while lifting the burden from the big corporations.

While the Senate will plunge immediately into work, the House, out of respect to Samuel M. Taylor (D.), Representative from Arkansas, will recess until Monday. Having passed all the important bills now before the Senate, the House will concern itself chiefly with consideration of conference reports.

COST OF SUPPORTING ARMIES IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—According to the "Temps," Paris, the expenses of the armies of occupation for the past three years have still to be defrayed by Germany. These amount at the present rate of exchange to over 5,000,000,000 gold marks.

The press is unanimous in demanding that the entente take measures to end the conditions by which German money is swallowed by unproductive expenses—if state bankruptcy does not result—the payment for reparations and occupational armies' costs together being an impossibility. The fact is the soldiers of occupation live in an excess of luxury in the Rhineland unknown to them in their own countries. Each American soldier has \$4.50 daily, the equivalent of 450 marks.

MICHIGAN SENATOR URGES CANAL TO SEA

FLINT, Michigan.—Opening the St. Lawrence River to deep water traffic would mean more to the United States than the Panama Canal. Charles E. Townsend, Senator from Michigan, yesterday told delegates to the convention here of the Michigan Real Estate Association.

"It will help solve the fuel situation; it will largely abolish the troubles of railroad congestion and

will lessen railroad operation interferences," he said.

"We have reached the point in our national life when all means of transportation will be required to meet adequately our needs for exchange of products. With industry restored and production at its maximum there will be need for well developed systems of rail and water highways."

Sufficient electrical energy can be developed through improvement of the St. Lawrence River, Senator Townsend declared, to "pay every dollar of the cost of transforming that waterway into the greatest ocean way of commerce in the world."

Pointing out that not every product could be profitably shipped by water, he declared that the St. Lawrence ocean way would be "a greater regulator of rates between the middle west and the Atlantic seaboard than the Interstate Commerce Commission or any other influence."

WOMEN'S LIVING COSTS EXAMINED

State Sets Figures to Use as a Basis for Determining the New Minimum Wage Scales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The cost of living budget for the 80,000 women workers in Kansas is being made up now by the court of industrial relations. Miss Linn Bessette, head of the women's division of the court, has sent out questionnaires to women in every industry and mercantile establishment in every town in the State. The blanks went to women in each department, thus a wide distribution is secured and a really representative showing of what it costs an employed woman to live.

Some years ago when the industrial welfare commission began the work of fixing maximum hours and minimum wages for women workers it was found that few women had really accurate knowledge of their living costs. The commission then directed the women to keep books on their expenditures so that real figures would be available in fixing wages. Many thousands of women have been doing this and it is expected that the figures to be secured under the new questionnaire will be the most accurate and representative ever found in the State.

The industrial court, which succeeded to the work of the welfare commission, is going to undertake a revision of the minimum wage scales of the State at once, and will hold many hearings. The purpose of the questionnaire is to get the information from the women workers at first hand so when the employers come up to make a showing that wages ought to be reduced, the court can compel the employers to show wherein living costs are coming down. The court will have the statement of hundreds of women in every establishment and the averages will be used in the different towns.

The questionnaire asks for detailed information about every item of clothing expense. Where a garment has been worn or may be worn more than a single season the annual cost is to be divided by two or three or more. Shoe repairs, repairs to clothing, cleaning and pressing are also called for by the blanks. Then there is the general form which lists the chief items of the cost of living. The information is called for on an annual and a weekly basis.

INTOXICATING HOME BREW IS ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Warning that the making of intoxicating "home brew" is illegal has been issued by Roy A. Haines, United States Prohibition Commissioner.

Numerous inquiries have been received recently, he said, concerning the home manufacture of fruit juices, growing out of reports that the head of a household was entitled to make 200 gallons of wine a year under permit.

The prohibition unit's attitude on the home brew question was defined by Mr. Haines as follows: "Non-intoxicating fruit juice can be made in the home. Intoxicating wine, home brew and distilled spirits may not be made. Two hundred gallons of non-intoxicating fruit juice may be manufactured tax free by the head of a family registering with a collector of internal revenue."

"This tax exemption provision has been the source of confusion. The effect of this is not to allow the manufacture of 200 gallons of intoxicating wine free from restrictions of the national prohibition act, but merely to allow the manufacture of 200 gallons of non-intoxicating fruit juices free of tax."

THEATRICAL BOSTON

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The Light Opera Sensation
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
America's Prime Donna
MITZI Lady Billy
Nights and Sat. Mats. 5c to \$2.50
Pop. Wed. Mats., Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

HOLLIS POP. MAT. TODAY Best Seats \$2
A STAR AND FLAT TRIUMPH!
HELEN HAYES
IN
Booth Tarkington's New Comedy
"THE WREN"
Direction George C. Tyler & A. L. Erlanger

SOVIETS CALLED TO ACCOUNT BY BRITAIN

Lord Curzon Points Out Violations of Trade Agreement on Part of Bolsheviks, and Asks That They Cease at Once

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Lord Curzon has addressed a strong note to Moscow, calling attention to a number of flagrant violations of the trade agreement concluded between Sir Robert Stevenson Horns and Leonid B. Krassin six months ago and referring particularly to the propaganda in Afghanistan and the north-west frontier of India, which is the most sensitive portion of the British Empire within the reach of Soviet activities. The note, which was delivered two days ago, draws attention to an undertaking given by Mr. Krassin on behalf of the Soviet Government as to the cessation of action or propaganda hostile to British interests, and expresses regret that the British Government is in possession of evidence of the violation of this undertaking in a number of countries.

The note enumerates particularly the activities of the Third International in India and Afghanistan, draws attention to the activities of the Soviet Government in Teheran and in supporting the Turkish Nationalists, and raised serious objections to the activities of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who was dispatched to Afghanistan by the Soviet Government and who devoted himself to propaganda among the tribesmen on the Indo-Afghan frontier, particularly in Waziristan. Kemal Pasha set himself to furnish the tribesmen with arms and ammunition, and he and the Soviet minister budgeted for an expenditure up to 10,000,000 rupees for the purpose.

It is abundantly clear, the note concludes, that the condition under which the British Government undertook to renew relations with the Soviet Government remain unfulfilled. The government therefore asks for a definite assurance that the Soviet Government will cause these activities, which constitute breaches of the trade agreement, to cease.

ARGENTINE CURB ON RENT PROFITEERING

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—President Irigoyen yesterday signed and promulgated the new law designed to prevent rent profiteering. Under it the landlords are forbidden for two years to charge higher rents than those in force before January 1, 1920.

This means a widespread reduction in rents in Argentina, although the 1919 rents were much higher than those prevailing before the war and are estimated to comprise 40 per cent of the cost of living.

MORE FACTS SOUGHT ON MR. FORD'S OFFER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A difference of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in the estimated cost of plant construction necessary to convert the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, wartime nitrate establishment into a fertilizer factory resulted in Secretary Weeks' request to engineers representing Henry Ford for additional information as to the offer for the plant submitted by the Detroit manufacturer.

Mr. Weeks said yesterday that figures prepared by army engineers as to the expenditures necessary to carry out the project Mr. Ford con-

templated were in excess by from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of the estimates submitted by Mr. Ford's engineers. He had asked, he added, that the Ford engineers review their figures in detail and confirm their estimates or revise them, if necessary, in order that the department might have full information and no conflicting figures should it be decided later to ask Congress for authority to transfer the property and accept the Ford proposal.

Mr. Ford will confer personally with Secretary Weeks and Secretary Hoover and other government officials when his engineers have completed this review and furnished him with the data desired by Mr. Weeks.

PROPAGANDA HARMS BRAZILIAN MARKET

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The North American Chamber of Commerce here made public yesterday a resolution it had adopted declaring that reports which have been circulated in the United States, and in Brazil as well, regarding enormous amounts of rejected North American merchandise in the customs houses at Rio Janeiro and other Brazilian ports were "badly exaggerated." These reports, the resolution declares, constituted "a veritable propaganda against North American and Brazilian business interests which is causing a profound impression upon the buying market, directly and indirectly affecting orders, shipments, acceptances, payments and probably exchange rates to a considerable extent, as well as other factors contributing to general business depression."

The passage of the resolution was the outcome of an investigation by the Chamber following its receipt of reports from New York of the formation of a syndicate to buy and sell merchandise abandoned in South American ports. The resolution says that abnormal stocks do not exist in Brazil, and that there is "not the least probability of the dumping of cheap stocks on the market either through so-called selling syndicates or custom houses' auctions."

GERMANS STRIVE TO SAFEGUARD REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—One of the most important indirect consequences of the Eraberger incident was the decision of the German People's Party to unite with the Social Democrats in the government, which is tantamount to an enormous strengthening of the republic. At the Social Democrat convention at Goerz yesterday, Philip Scheidemann, who spoke in favor of a coalition, said:

"The most important task is safeguarding the republic, which is in danger unless we succeed in suppressing reaction. Not only the monarchists love their country. We must do our work thoroughly. It is not an easy step for us, but it is imperative that there be unity. That is the most important thing."

SAN FRANCISCO TO EXTEND TROLLEYS

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—City and county supervisors unanimously voted on Monday three extensions of the municipal street railway system calling for immediate expenditure of \$850,000. The expenditure is to be made, it was announced, from surplus earnings totaling \$1,200,000 in the street railway replacement fund.

San Francisco street railways, city and privately owned, collect a 5-cent car fare.

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AND we are now introducing to you fine Imported Foreign Fabrics—those dressy, rich, substantial materials that were not obtainable at all since away back in 1914.

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The Rambler

Of Lodgings

There are no lodgings in America and therefore it is peculiarly fitting that I should write of them. In America, you do not take lodgings, you hire a room or rooms and lucky you are to find such as please you. In England, before the war at least, there were lodgings and very comfortable they were, if you knew where to find them; you had your meals cooked for you, you had privacy, your boots were blacked and every morning The Times, damp and ponderous, was on the breakfast table. I say "The Times," if you were of those whose souls burned with indignation against the tory, the conservative, the traditionalist, the reactionary and all that naughty crew, The Manchester Guardian or The Daily News was on the table. As a general thing, I found that The Times got you better service than the Liberal sheets, a melancholy example of Saxon subservience, but as it is a delicate task to touch on such matters, I shall not do so.

In America things are somewhat different, for there is virtually nothing that corresponds to the English lodgings or "apartments," as they are called. No, in America you live in rooms and you eat nominally, a most unpleasant system and too public. Owing to various political, economic and social conditions, the American system has made it more important to choose one's landlady than to choose one's room, indeed I had intended to entitle this paper "On the Choice of a Landlady," but changed my plan as the present title is more logical. The landlady possesses the right of the high and the low justice, knows your goings in and comings out and whether you get as much post from Chicago as you did in the autumn. Through long experience and a natural talent for inductive reasoning, she can tell, indeed, know, whether you are on good terms with your bootmaker and the probabilities of your getting some new tweeds this winter. And she sees the neatly directed envelopes that the mafioso notes of the sympathetic editor. Now, as to the landlady, there are two points of great interest to the part of the landlady that broadly may be divided into the three categories of sympathetic, antipathetic, and indifferent. There are some landladies that have a kindly, partisan nature which makes them look with reprobaton on the anonymous Philistines that will have none of these invaluable productions of genius. These landladies have never read them, but they are sure that they are good. Can I say enough about these excellent women? They are the best critics, though they have never written a column themselves or seen anything that you have written. Of them, brother craftsmen, let us quote with grateful emotion the words of John Addington Symonds:

"A sensible, unlettered girl is a better critic than the learned simpleton who uses the stores of a vast library to bolster up some baseless paradox. Sense, in the region of criticism, is equivalent to imagination."

These landladies regard you benevolently, rejoice with you, are cast down when you are cast down, and deem the profession of letters most dignified and interesting, though not invariably attended with extravagant gains. You see how well the quotation fits these landladies: true, I would never refer to them by their opening words, but "the learned simpleton" is a phrase that cheers. And the landladies, penetrating with the eye of sympathy the buff integuments about your manuscript, have the imagination to see that it contains some very fine and beautiful things, and so they show that they have much sense. I don't think that this reasoning can be successfully attacked.

We now come to our second category, that of landladies antipathetic to letters and the lettered, though I use the term in no personal mood, but rather from a desire for a simple classification. It is a fact, though a most astounding one, that there are some, "ant qui," who regard literature with little or no cordiality, pushing Milton and others quite aside and turning with preferring eyes to the gentlemen that sell other things than manuscripts. (They that so regard literature do somewhat as the law did to actors until recent years; they do not go so far as to say that literature is disreputable, but they have no praise for that way of making a living, although they become mollified in the presence of a "best seller"; they can understand that, at least, for it squares with their ideas. Landladies imbued with these feelings toward letters are apt to demand payment in advance and they become sarcastic on the subject of insufficient postage.

Much depends upon the nature of your landlady; she may be an optimist and she may be a pessimist, and if she be the first, it is well. Some landladies take rather a shadowed view of things, turn out the light early in the front hall and look to the morrow without enthusiasm. Whether these can be classed as pessimists is debatable, but they often come within the third category, of the indifferent to letters, regarding them as no more, so

less, than a method of distraction which it is hard to understand. Such landladies would be unimpaired by the presence of R. L. Stevenson in the parlor suite, and Keats in a hall bedroom would be merely a lodger. I do not recall, at this moment whether Baines ever lodged, but I am almost sure that his landlady must have become aware that here was a lodger out of the common. Honour's hours not being of the conventional scale, if he had come to America, or were he to come now, there would be gambolades and agitations, to say nothing of excursions and alarms. You may imagine the conversation that Landor could devise between Honour and Mrs. Smith about the large consumption of light, and the stage directions would be entertaining in the extreme. I think that Mrs. Smith would have much to say about the great writer of come when her next-door neighbor came in to spend the afternoon. Baines, after he had accustomed himself to the new surroundings and provided himself with a new set of adjectives, would have written about his landlady, or rather given her a name and implanted her in one of his crowds of characters, and we would recognize the portrait.

This indifference to letters, oddly enough, is shown in others than landladies of the third category. Some literary men do not care for literature and there are not a few of those who share this indifference, though, of course, we must always have Macerats. But it does not much matter, for anyone that does any honest work is helping the world and taking it by and large, I should say that just at present the world needed a good deal of help. Anyhow, they say that Grub Street is no more, so everything must be all right.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
The government is disappointed and embarrassed by the opposition developed in the House of Commons to the appointment of a business committee to review estimates with the object of checking the waste of public money that has drained the country since the armistice was signed. It might well be supposed, and was confidently counted on by ministers, that the proposal would be welcomed by an assembly that daily clamors for economy.

The names of members of the committee gave assurance of thorough knowledge of business matters and of capacity to control them. Lord Inchcape and Lord Eversingham—one the chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Company, the other head of one of the greatest and most prosperous railways—in combination give assurance of reform of existing departmental expenditures. Both are self-made men who have by sheer merit risen from the position of clerkship to the leadership of great industrial enterprises that have appreciably profited by their guidance.

The House of Commons at once displayed dislike for the arrangement, and day after day the Question Hour has been bristled with hostile comments. A personal objection is taken to the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as chairman.

The middle into which matters have fallen affords a fresh illustration of the inconvenience to the public service and the danger to the state arising from the habitual absence of the Premier from the Treasury Bench. His keen insight into the drift of affairs, and his capacity for directing them would at the outset have settled the affair before opposition grew to its present proportions. For Mr. Chamberlain left in charge of the business of the House unendowed with full authority, and, as his answers to a torrent of questions show, only partly informed of the bearings of the case, has done his best. But, as the House rediscovered, his best is not very good. It is characteristic of current methods of business that, having appointed a select committee with the mission of supervising, and if possible restraining, wasteful expenditure, this proposal of another committee, charged with the same desirable mission is forwarded. It is true that the first committee, promised at the opening of the session in February, was not set up till July, thus precluding possibility of achieving its useful purpose in the current session. But the evil is so wide in its range that in a preliminary view the Banbury Committee has been able to drag to light some almost incredible details. Beginning with the Treasury they find 21 officials in receipt of more than £1000 a year each against eight regarded as amply sufficient in 1914. Several newly created draw £5000 a year. Salaries in the War Office closely touch £1,000,000 a year, a sum at one time sufficient to keep the army on a peace footing.

Bath and Wells

Bath and Wells now await a new occupant to the episcopal see. Why are these two names, Bath and Wells, always associated? The reason may be found away back in the misty days of English history. John de Villula bought the city of Bath from Henry I for 500 pounds of silver, rebuilt the abbey from its foundations and removed there the bishopric of Wells. The monks of Bath were jealous of their newly acquired rights; the canons of Wells were equally angry over what they had lost. How long the quarrel would have lasted one cannot say, but some one with a genius for compromise suggested that the bishop should bear the title of "Bath and Wells," that he should be elected by an equal number of each body; and that the episcopal residence should be restored to Wells. So to this day, the bishop is known as "Bath and Wells," and he lives at the latter city.

WHEN VOLLEY BALL COMES TO TOWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The first volley of lively laughter, sharply following cries of "Watch it!" "Take it," "Easy now, easy," "Don't drop it," "Jump for it," "Oh, but wasn't that rich!" and the like, was enough to cause me to drop my evening newspaper and snap my feet down suddenly to the floor of my front porch, and stare wonderingly toward the corner of the house around which the hilarious evidence of some rather unneighborly "golings-on" came. But after rapidly succeeding outbursts, I could sit there no longer; as friend



My "comfy" slipper went high and true above the net

Brown would have said, "It was too much!"

There they were, on the vacant part of Mr. Nelson's garden, some of them springing into the air, others ready to spring and jiggling about in a fashion quite diverting, to say the least. Now of course had they been boys, the scene before me would not have been so unusual—excepting for the fact that I had never seen this kind of a ball game before. But they were not boys. My astonishment was drawing me over the fence and toward the spot because there were my neighbors, my respectable neighbors, both men and women, of long experience in dignified business and exalted professions, going through antics of which I had not even imagined them to be capable. What is more, the game, whatever it was, apparently did not require a set uniform, for one neighbor was in basket-ball togs of college days, another was in white flannels and white shoes, two or three wore old clothes, free of collars and ties; two of the women players were in former gymnasium suits, the truck farmer from the foot of the hill was in his overalls, and, oh, yes, there were two or three boys in the game, but they had come as they were, for boys are supposed to be ready for anything.

Of course it had to happen that way—I came up to the sideline just as the ball was whisked straight in my direction after a futile and most amusing attempt on the part of three of the players to return the ball over the net. Forgetting myself entirely, I made an unexpected lurch for the fleeing ball, missing it, but kicking one of my feet backward in such a manner as to fling a "comfy" slipper high and true above the net. Laughing and shouting with the rest, I at once felt as if I "belonged." So that today my comments on volley ball are as follows:

Volley ball is volley ball. No statement of fact could be imbued with greater clarity nor with greater simplicity. To avoid an appearance of facetiousness, it is perhaps well to say at once that volley ball is volley ball because it is a ball that is volleyed. Still no progress? Well, it is a game wherein the ball, a little smaller and quite a little lighter than a basketball, is played into the air—by the hands, not the feet—and kept there as long as the players can so keep it. Moreover, volleys of laughter reinforce the appropriateness of the ball's name in a by-no-means slight fashion.

Listen further! Volley ball "is now probably the most international of all games in its scope," says the joint committee of the United States National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League, speaking through Spalding's official rule book. One may visit the largest city public library and hunt through the section of shelves marked "athletic games," or forage through every set of encyclopedia, and be obliged to content himself with merely two lines in the unbridged dictionary, yet volley ball is enjoyed by practically every civilized nation around the world, whatever direction of the compass one follows in going around.

Ask any group of people in America to mention the game which is most international in scope, and the exceptions will be exceedingly few when they do not begin with baseball and guess through the list of every other known game and leave out volley ball, yet volley ball tournaments may be found in full swing in Eskimo on the ice and snow in the Orient, on the equator, in Siberia, India, Italy, France, Uruguay. It has grown, from year to year, tremendously in popular favor.

Indoors in winter, outdoors in summer, in the gymnasium, on the playground, in the army street of the army camp, in the corner of the shop, the yard of the factory, on the asphalt street, on the corner lot or on the roof, wherever the fun is the thickest, there volley ball can be, and is, set up. It is a happy game, it is an adaptable game. Boys and girls, men and women, each in games of their own, or

teams mixed with all four, the fun is there in any case. Though the official game is played with 12 persons on a side outdoors, or six indoors, volley ball is still volley ball whether there is only one member to a team or 15.

The rules of the game are simple and have scarcely changed since the game was introduced. The possibility of disputes during contests is at the lowest minimum. The court calls for a place from 60 to 80 feet long and from 30 to 40 feet wide, but there could still be volley ball, were the available space even smaller. A net, a tennis net most generally, is stretched across as in tennis, except that the top of the net is supposed to be eight feet from the ground. Volley ball is thus somewhat like tennis, that is, as to grounds and net. Nevertheless, it occupies a position which



My "comfy" slipper went high and true above the net

neither tennis nor any other sport can usurp.

There are few games in which the beginner can really enjoy playing with the expert, or the expert with the beginner. Volley ball, however, unites the unskilled with those accustomed to the more highly organized sports and gives them almost equally a good time. Volley ball is democratic, it is a promoter of hearty friendship. Its unusual wholesomeness and the simple manner of its attraction have not a little to do with the growth of its popularity. Those who have played the game but once immediately join in its praise, and students of the game are ready to say that volley ball is by far the greatest game yet discovered for the purpose of reaching the masses of citizenship. It is, indeed, a neighborhood game; it is a game of the woods, or even a game of the street. Volley ball is comparatively inexpensive and lacks the element of being too strenuous. Aside from the pleasure of playing the ball itself, the game gives considerable opportunity for the show of fairness, clean play and cooperation on the part of the participants.

BEAULIEU HEATH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the wildest and loveliest tracts of the New Forest are those bare open spaces which seem to contradict the very name of "forest," seeing that no vegetation taller than myrtle will flourish there. For once this summer the moss has lost its vivid beauty; for once you may explore the bogs. Little brown lizards sun themselves; rare butterflies flit past; sundew, bog asphodel, blue gentian, and fragrant pink orchid make a wonderful flora, amid the clumps of heather and gorse. And the scent of it! There is the aromatic pungent odor of bog-myrtle—"sweet gale," some call it—lingering almond sweetness of the gorse; peatiness of the soil, invading all other smells and blending with them.

The background of the heath is brown: brown, brown, brown leaves under the heath; brown moss that will revive with autumn rains; brown hawk hovering; brown bees humming in heather bells. All sets off so well the broad brown faces that I seek. Gypsies, of course; their settlement the one sign of human life upon the heath. Just a wagon and several tents, with a fluttering line of washing that has ventured for once out beyond the shelter of trees. The family is the one social bond of the Romany clan, and it was one big family that had encamped on the Beaulieu Heath. Lazy Smith and his wife Paradise, their sons, Wisdom, Pyramus, and Addison, their married daughter Sabina and her children, with Paradise's brother Micah—these made up the settlement.

In these days, many gypsies go into houses during the winter months, often into derelict cottages that your true-born Briton refuses to rent; not so the gypsies of Beaulieu Heath. They have no wish to live under a roof, and despise the half-gypsy and his ways. It is need of money, not choice, which takes them into the forest villages at all—Wisdom in Brockenhurst, selling besoms, Addison tinkering pots and kettles round Bolder; Sabina's daughter Prudence found in full swing in Eskimo on the ice and snow in the Orient, on the equator, in Siberia, India, Italy, France, Uruguay. It has grown, from year to year, tremendously in popular favor.

Indoors in winter, outdoors in summer, in the gymnasium, on the playground, in the army street of the army camp, in the corner of the shop, the yard of the factory, on the asphalt street, on the corner lot or on the roof, wherever the fun is the thickest, there volley ball can be, and is, set up. It is a happy game, it is an adaptable game. Boys and girls, men and women, each in games of their own, or

BORDER MEXICO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After a scramble with the baggage inspection, where there was a line of men beseeching you to let them help handle your baggage, we took a breath, and walked to the train platform.

"All—you wanted to know why I did not use the second-class passes which the government sent me? Come! I will show you!" Our friend had been a colonel, and the governor of a central state in Mexico during the Diaz regime, and had had to flee during the revolution. Now he was returning with his family, and an entire new farm equipment. Anything he had to show was interesting; we followed him eagerly, to the other side of the station. There, lined up on double tracks, were dozens of box cars. We looked inside of several. They were entirely empty except that in the center of each was a great round pile of ashes. He refused to explain them, however, and we followed him back to the platform on the shady side.

Hundreds of people were sitting about on the ground. At first there seemed no arrangement, but gradually the crowd resolved itself into groups. Each one was a family. In the center sat the mother, holding the baby, and perhaps the next youngest, and leaning against the family's entire possessions, personal and household, which were piled up in a place of canvas, an old blanket, or a battered box. The other children swarmed about and over her. All were dressed in ragged, faded clothes, much the style to which we are accustomed, as this was a border town, but the mother always had a black shawl to cover her head, and also the baby. If the family was slightly affluent, a chicken was tied by the leg to the baggage. Very few of the women talked back and forth, but all the men talked together talking. They also were dressed in more or less American style, except that often they wore barefoot—as were all the children—and wore large hats.

Suddenly several of the box cars were rolled alongside the platform. "Now you see!" said the Colonel. And we saw. To an infant the crowd rose, clutched its baggage, and shrieking, each mother to her children, the children to the mother, and the father to all of them, tried to enter the cars. In an incredible time the cars were filled, and the unlucky ones went back to settle themselves until the next day. Those who had managed to get inside the cars settled themselves much as they had been in the station, the points of chief favor being near the doors, which were open when the car was stationary—there were no windows, of course, and this was July—or near the pile of ashes in the center, on which, we discovered, they would do their cooking on the trip ahead of them—seven or eight days. And there they sat, or rather bounced on the wooden floor. This was second-class. They also were returning to their old homes.

At about 2:30 the train, which was scheduled to leave at 12, slowly pulled out, and we settled ourselves at the windows.

Within the first hundred miles we discovered why the railroad company was using box-cars for second-class coaches. The revolution had raged along this, one of the main railway lines of the country. In places, hundreds of cars of all kinds were piled up, half-broken or burned. Torn-up track was strewn along the line, or piled up, like wrecked cars. Stations were demolished—everywhere was desolation fitting to the desert through which we were passing. However, the work of reconstruction had begun—in many places new stations were being erected, and we were told that the cars, also, were to be salvaged.

The desert was reflected in the villages and people we passed. Houses were built of adobe bricks, built on narrow streets, indistinguishable from the country around, except for the houses. There were no trees, few wells, few gardens. Herds of goats wandered about, and a few burros. Almost the entire income of this region is derived from sale of food and odds and ends to the passengers of the two trains that pass through daily. (The train stops at each station for at least 10 minutes, and at meal times for 40 minutes or an hour. All is confusion. All the inhabitants of the village are at the station, trying to sell, elbowing the passengers who descend from the train, beseeching those who do not, swarming into the box cars. They sell water for 5 cents a glass; a pop-bottle full of watered milk for 25 cents; tortillas, the bread of Mexico, made like pancakes, but of cornmeal; fruits—mangoes, apricots, bananas, figs, avocados, and sometimes pears, watermelons and cantaloupes—buns with sugar; and sandwiches made of a large tortilla. They also have drawn-out handkerchiefs and napkins, and odd toys made of twigs and feathers—jumping jacks and cavalets. Everything is carried on large flat trays, which the women support on their heads—over their shawls—and the men wear slung about their necks, unless they have abandoned their huge hats for the moment. The costumes altered very soon after leaving the border—the men wearing white, pajama-like suits, and the women substituting red skirts or pink

houses wherever they could afford to. All were barefoot. For economy, houses here were built large enough generally to accommodate several families. Often even houses were dispensed with. When the desert vegetation was a bit denser than usual, in a slight declivity, for instance, whole colonies camped out—just blankets, a pan, and perhaps a scraggy burro as the only possessions. In other places slight hillocks were hollowed out, and used as shelter. In one place a woman and her little girl had made an adobe structure eight feet high and about 6x4 feet. It had one opening and into this they wormed themselves when it was cold or rained.

"We wondered if all Mexico were to be like it." "Wait!" said the Colonel. "Day after tomorrow we are home, and you spend the day with us before continuing your journey. You will see real Mexican life."

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

HOLLAND'S SEA CONQUEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Peace hath her victories . . ." is a phrase so often used as to make little impression when it is heard, and yet it rises naturally to the lips when the Dutch fight with the encroaching sea is considered. On the economic side one of the chief causes of all modern wars has been land hunger: the need to find room for an ever-growing population, nor is what is true of Germany, of France, of England, the less true of those smaller countries who, like Holland, do not occupy so much of the world's face nor contain so great a population for which to provide living room.

It is a noble thought that without armaments, without aggression, without interfering with the welfare of one human being, Holland is able at the moment to look forward to the addition of about one-sixteenth of her area to her present possessions. It is from the sea that the new land will come, from the sea which has also its stories as when some of the fairest fields of South Holland disappeared under the waves on St. Elizabeth's Day, 1421; and earlier than this the Zuider Zee itself was formed out of rich Dutch agricultural land by the breaking down of the dykes.

For long nothing but a project, Holland is now preparing the recapture of this lost piece of her territory; 494,000 acres is the prize. Mr. Rayner, the Dutch journalist, likens the scheme for reclaiming the Zuider Zee to the channel tunnel scheme; as early as 1848 there was talk of it, plans were published and a society formed to carry out the necessary research; but it was not until 1918 that the Dutch Parliament passed a bill enabling the plans to be carried out. Exigencies of the war and similar causes delayed the actual commencement of operations until July, 1919, but they have now proceeded a considerable way. The plan chosen is not the most ambitious suggested but it leaves room for supplementary labor in future years. The land to be reclaimed is entirely composed of fertile clay, sandy parts are to remain submerged but in such a way as to make possible the gradual deposit of a surface of fertile soil upon them. The engineering feat will turn the Zuider Zee into four agricultural districts and a fresh water lake, the Yselmeer, with machinery for regulating its surface by sluices.

In order to cut off the Zuider Zee from the North Sea an afsluitdijk or dyke of 18 miles in length will be constructed. It is calculated that this achievement will necessitate six years' labor and perhaps more. It will stretch from the mainland of Holland to the island of Wieringen and from thence it will continue in an east-north-east direction as far as Plaam on the Frisian coast. Basalt roadways will form the base of the future constructive work, covering the bottom of the sea throughout the whole length of the future causeway; upon this rectangular boxes of concrete 150 feet long and 15 feet high and wide will be placed at regular intervals with a deposit of sand and clay in the gaps; the whole will be covered with specially prepared clay surfacing. The causeway will be wide enough to carry a railway and a wide road. Within this tract construction there will be made four other dykes, dividing the Zuider Zee into five sections, of which one will become the Yselmeer and the other four agricultural districts.

The great value of the fresh water lake lies in the fact that it will be a useful reservoir for the waters carried down by the Ysel from the Rhine itself, and its construction is expected to add very considerably to the output of the water meadows in the district; these have always suffered from uncertain rain supplies.

From the Zuider Zee to the Wash is no great stretch either of sea or of thought, and there have of course been many schemes for reclaiming land from the sea on this part of the east coast of England; many acres have been actually reclaimed and recultivated, notably about the marshes, but apparently it has never been considered sufficiently worth while from the commercial point of view to carry out anything so extensive as this Dutch scheme.

DICKENS BUST FOR THE EMBANKMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

W. Charles May, the Hampstead sculptor, has been for many months working on a memorial bust to Dickens, and it is proposed to place it on the Thames embankment next year. Considering Dickens' close association with the river, especially in the neighborhood of Charing Cross, one is surprised that a bust or commemorative tablet has not been placed there earlier. Burns, Sullivan, John Stuart Mill, Robert Raikes (of Sunday school fame), W. T. Stead, Sir Walter Besant—statues or busts of these are to be found on the embankment, along with the Needle of Cleopatra, a lady who never heard of the Thames!

But Dickens—though the embankment came too late to have a distinctive place in any of his novels—knew the Thames as well as John Burns does today, which is saying a great deal. A walk along the embankment from Charing Cross to Blackfriars is like reading a chapter of his life, and dipping into several of his novels. Charing Cross railway terminus obliterated Hungerford Market and also the blacking factory where the boy Dickens covered and labeled the pots of paste-black at a salary of 6s. a week. The factory was the last house on the left hand side of the way, a queer, tumble-down old place on the bank of the river. Life inside is admirably described in the early chapters of "David Copperfield."

In the Adelphi arches, hard by, young Dickens used to wander. Craven Street, running down to the embankment, contains the home of Mr. Brownlow; and to Osborn's Hotel, in the Adelphi, came Mr. Wardle and his daughter after the release of Mr. Pickwick from the Fleet Prison. A little further east may be seen the narrow end of Strand Lane, in which is the Roman bath where David Copperfield "had a cold plunge"; and in Norfolk Street stood Mrs. Lirripier's lodgings; St. Clement Danes, where she had "a sitting in a very pleasant pew, with genteel company," still stands.

Round the pedestal of the bust will be a set of scenes from the novels. The exact site of the memorial has not been chosen, but almost anywhere on the Thames embankment would be appropriate.

"Sa Vinaka Sara"

When the villagers on the shores of Vita Levu saw an enormous bird fly across the water, its wings making a strange roaring noise, they hailed it with excited shouts of "Sa vinaka sara!" The "bird" was a supermarine four-seater Channel-type flying boat traveling more than a mile a minute and carrying representatives of the New Zealand Flying School. The Fijian Government has been considering the possibility of an aerial mail service in the group of islands under their control and at their request the Auckland airmen brought across the flying boat. The initial flights have been a success. The fliers circled the island containing Suva, the capital, in 27 minutes, the distance flown being about 384 miles. Two days later they encompassed the second big island, Vanua Levu. With a direct steamship service through the Panama Canal, and an aerial island service, this British colony near Sydney is proving that enterprise in the Pacific is not a monopoly of Australia or New Zealand.

Every Policeman Knows

The location of the Coward stores is one of the many things that every policeman knows. In years past so many people have asked to be directed to the Coward stores that the location is a landmark.

Situated at Warren and Greenwich Streets Coward stores are easily accessible from all parts of the city. The 9th Ave. "L" stops at the door, the 6th Ave. is a block away as is the 7th Ave. Subway. The Broadway subway and the Hudson Tubes are but a few short blocks distant, while the Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries are nearby. It would indeed be difficult to find a retail store more easily accessible to so large a patronage.

The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)

CHIEF OF MINERS OPPOSES RADICALS

John L. Lewis, Addressing Convention of Mine Workers, Urges Obedience to Law and Pledges Voluntarily Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—President of 27 districts of the United Mine Workers of America, with one exception, were named members of the miners' wage scale committee by John L. Lewis, president of the Mine Workers, at the biennial convention of the union, which opened here yesterday with 1500 delegates attending. Benjamin Fairbrother of Seattle, Washington, president of District 10, was not named on the committee.

Responding to addresses of welcome by W. T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, and Mayor Jewett of this city, Mr. Lewis condemned the treatment accorded miners in the strike districts of West Virginia and the practices of the Baldwin-Felts mine guards.

In the course of his biennial report, Mr. Lewis scored the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, as well as radical members of his own organization. He urged the union to accept a wage cut, and recommended that a resolution be adopted requesting Congress to enact the provisions of the Fordney bill placing an import tariff on Mexican fuel oil.

He also called to the attention of the delegates the refusal of certain local and district organizations of the union to comply with the orders of the international organization.

Nationalization Opposed

Nationalization of mines, Mr. Lewis said, is practically an impossibility, because the title to the coal seams is vested in the states, and regulatory statutes may not be enacted by the Congress.

He emphatically denounced the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations law and recommended that proper legal proceedings be started to make a full test of its constitutionality.

"The provisions of the present wage agreement must be carried out in their entirety until the date of its expiration, March 31, 1922," Mr. Lewis said. "This policy was enunciated after due consideration of the responsibilities which it entailed, and with a full appreciation of the existing situation in the mining industry. The present basic agreement to which the miners and operators are parties was predicated on the award of the bituminous coal field, functioning under governmental authority, with a defined period of existence. It would have been folly to permit modification of its provisions. Our people were employed only on an average of approximately two days a week, and found it extremely difficult to provide themselves with food and other necessities. Under such conditions, it was unreasonable to believe that to reduce further their wages would be an action predicated on equity or wise policy."

Mr. Lewis said demands for wage reductions have been filed by the operators in Pennsylvania, Washington, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Missouri, but, he said, the miners have refused these demands.

Government Ownership Problems

Referring to nationalization of coal mines, Mr. Lewis said:

"It has long been the conviction of our members that some form of government ownership or defined regulation must come to pass before certain of the evils affecting the mining industry can be eliminated. We have consulted eminent authority, and find that federal regulation, to bring about either government ownership or government regulation of the mines is practically an impossibility under our present federal Constitution."

He referred to the refusal of the officials of district No. 12 (Illinois) to comply with a decision of the International Executive Board requiring the officials to give an itemized accounting of \$27,000 which they spent in a "wild cat" strike in Illinois 10 years ago. The refusal, he said, was a violation of the laws of the organization.

"This is a most serious position for a district organization to take," said Mr. Lewis, "and such action, if permitted to go unrebuked, would menace the perpetuity of our union and lead to an intolerable condition."

Regulation in Kansas

He pointed specifically to the cases in Kansas, in which Alexander Howat, district president, has continually defied the international organization and refused to obey its orders, and he spoke of two strikes that were in violation of the agreement between the Kansas miners and operators. The international executive board, he said, had in each case directed Mr. Howat to order the men back to work, but he had not complied with this order in either case.

He spoke at length in regard to the recent Alabama strikes, and criticized the action at that time of Robert H. Harlin of Washington, and Frank Farrington of the Illinois miners. He said the miners were "treacherously knifed in the back by the vicious, false propaganda which certain scheming politicians in our organization sent into this state."

Mr. Lewis discussed at length the recent strike and other troubles in the Mingo County district of West Virginia.

"We sincerely hope," he said, "that the work of the senatorial commission will be instrumental in laying bare the horrors of that field, and in paving the way for the recognition of the rights of the mine workers who desire to become members of the United

Mine Workers of America. Industrial peace will never come to this tortured area until the miners of that field are accorded the same privileges and opportunities as exist in the organized sections of America, and which are their rightful heritage."

Mr. Lewis to Be a Delegate

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who was named a delegate to attend the unemployment conference in Washington next week, announced yesterday that he would accept the appointment, but that it probably would be necessary for him to name a substitute, who would represent the miners.

SHIPPING DISPOSAL PROBLEM OF BOARD

New York Conference to Decide on Preferential Rates for American Vessels and on Reconditioning of Leviathan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The principal purpose of our visit to New York at this time is to consult with shipping men in regard to Section 28 of the Shipping Act providing for preferential rates on American vessels," said Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, in a public statement yesterday to newspaper representatives.

"Many letters have been received by the board from people having differing views, and my associates, J. B. Small, W. B. Love, A. J. Frey and W. H. Powell, are interviewing them today. We are now considering whether hearings shall be held to determine what action shall be taken by the board, alone or in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to determine what rates shall be put into effect."

"We inherited no scientific study of the effect of Section 28, or of Section 34, the so-called triangle rate, and most of our time is being devoted to their study. President Harding has asked for a brief on what can be done, so as to take it up with the Cabinet. These sections are not merely a question of the use of American business generally. It is not only the intention, but it is the solemn mandate and duty of the Shipping Board to operate under every section of the Jones act, as soon as arrangements can be made."

"In regard to the affairs of the steamships formerly operated by the United States Mail, I have been in consultation today with the present operators and they are to attend a conference at Washington on Friday, with the members of the United States Shipping Board. After that meeting, we expect to be able to determine the question whether and how they shall be advertised for sale, either individually or together. We may possibly ask for bids both ways."

"In regard to the Leviathan, the Shipping Board would like to recondition the ship, but cannot do so under the present appropriation from Congress, according to present prospects. Whether we recondition it or not, the ultimate destination of the vessel has not been as yet determined. I am also in consultation with the men who proposed the Hudson bridge of boats, to see if they want the wooden ships now in the hands of the Shipping Board."

RATES ON WESTERN VEGETABLES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Decision of the transcontinental railroads to reduce rates on vegetables from California and other Pacific coast territory points to the territory between the Rocky Mountains and Chicago and the Mississippi River was announced yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reductions will substitute a 15 per cent increase over the rates in effect on August 25, 1920, for the 33.1-3 per cent increase which went into effect on August 26, 1920, "thus removing more than half of the increase made at that time," the commission said.

"A large volume of movement takes place annually under the rates to be reduced," the commission added, "and it is hoped the reductions will materially assist growers and shippers of western vegetables."

The decision to make the reductions was reached, the commission said, after a conference between representatives of the transcontinental carriers, the western vegetable shippers and the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was indicated that the commission will authorize the reductions to be put into effect in less than the usual 30 days' notice.

UNEMPLOYMENT AID BUREAU KEPT BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More than 300 unemployed men made application for jobs when the new Municipal Aid Bureau was officially opened on Monday by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Welfare. At the offices of the bureau one floor is devoted to unskilled labor, while clerks and skilled labor are looked after on a second floor. In addition, a special office on another floor will take care of women who apply. Registration will be restricted to those who have been in New York for a year, in order to prevent the influx of the unemployed of other cities.

Invitations have been sent by the government to representatives of chambers of commerce and other civic and commercial organizations for a conference at City Hall tomorrow afternoon on the proposed Business Revival Week.

ALASKA RELIES ON NATIVE-BORN WHITE

Decrease in Population Due to the Departure of Gold Seekers Leaves Problems of the Future to the Permanent Settlers

A previous article dealing with E. A. Sherman's statement on conditions in Alaska was published in the issue of this newspaper for September 20.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—E. A. Sherman, associate forester of the United States, supplementing his statement as to conditions in Alaska, discussed the relation of the present population of the Territory to the industrial problems to be faced. He said:

"The population of Alaska today is of a much more permanent character than its population was in 1910. In fact, I feel safe in saying that 90 per cent of Alaska's loss in population during the past 10 years was the loss of a population which never could have been considered permanent and never so considered itself. In 1910 a great proportion of the white population were not Alaskans, but were residents of the States in Alaska temporarily, many of them hoping to make a stake in a few months and return to their real homes. When such people leave the Territory they should not really be counted as a population loss. Today the population is much more stable. Along the line of the government railroad there are now a considerable number of floaters, but aside from that I feel that the population of Alaska may be construed as substantially permanent."

Many New Towns

"The trend of Alaska's population toward permanency is clearly indicated by the census returns showing the distribution of the population throughout the Territory. The census of 1900 gave the returns for only 39 incorporated and unincorporated towns, villages, stations and forts. The census for 1910 gave returns for the same 39 communities and 40 new ones, making a total of 79. The census for 1920, however, gives returns for the same 79, and 105 new ones, making a total of 184 communities in 1920, as compared with 79 in 1910, and 39 in 1900. In 1900, the population was largely grouped in a few boom mining camps. Some returned a population of 12,488, which included persons on vessels in port, the census having been taken during the rush to the gold fields. The town of Skagway returned a population of 3,117; that returned the port of entry to the gold fields of the Klondike in Canadian territory. In 1920, the population of Nome was only 852, and the population of Skagway 494. But this loss is largely made up in numbers, and much more than made up in stability and permanency, by the 145 little new towns throughout the Territory represented in the returns for 1920.

"No, I am not worried about the future of Alaska, and neither is the resident Alaskan. Of course, we would all like to see it grow more rapidly and prosper more materially, but it is my observation that the substantial thinking people of the Territory are not in favor of any boom or artificial commercial stimulus not founded on a permanent economic basis. They realize that to a large extent the future of Alaska depends upon the native-born white. A man from the States does not become a real Alaskan in a single month, or in a single year. It takes time, and the best Alaskan raised there, a man born and raised there, a man that is attached to the country and to the soil, and owes it undivided allegiance."

"Indians" Like Eskimos

"The Indian population of Alaska is, in its way, as interesting as the white population. The census returns report an Indian population of 26,421 in 1920, as compared to 25,331 in 1910. The word 'Indian' in this case is largely a misnomer. The autochthon population of the north is, in fact, an Eskimo population. The so-called 'Indians' along the coast differ very markedly from the North American aborigine who figures so prominently in our colonial history. Upon first glance at an Alaskan Indian you are immediately impressed with the fact that this man is in fact an Asiatic, and that in his veins probably runs a mixed strain contributed to during past ages by the blood of Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Malays. This shows in his physiognomy, in some of his drawings and tribal customs, in his facility in carrying ivory, in his habits and industry. Compared with the white, the Alaskan 'Indian' is not an ambitious worker, but compared with the Indians of the States he is a veritable whirlwind. As a matter of fact, about all the coast Indian of Alaska seems to need in order to civilize him is a job and an opportunity to go to school. I know of no more convincing proof of this than that which is furnished by the case of the village of Kasan.

There are two Kasans, Old Kasan and New Kasan. Dr. S. Hall Young, the nestor of Alaskan missionaries, has told me that he visited Old Chief Skowi at his home in Old Kasan in 1880. At that time the village had a population of about 250 people. It consisted of a row of houses facing the beach, with back of it another row of less pretentious dwellings. These houses were built of massive timbers according to a singular style of architecture peculiar to their tribe, with an imposing row of mighty totems standing in front of the houses and marking the line of the street.

Village Deserted Today

"Today, Old Kasan is deserted; a jungle stands on the site of the village; the roofs of the houses have fallen in, and flourishing spruce trees rooted in the earthen floor have risen

above the crumbling walls and wave their graceful arms over the desolate scene. Not a native lives in Old Kasan today, but the massive buildings and towering totems were so impressive that the federal government has established it as a national monument to preserve these works from vandalism."

"Thirty or 40 miles away is the site of New Kasan, where a modern salmon cannery has been established. The opportunity for employment in the cannery by the natives has built a village here with a population of 150 people. The architecture, the totem poles, burial grounds and the other peculiar customs which Dr. Young found at Old Kasan as part of their tribal life in 1880, are now only a memory. The opportunity for gainful employment has turned the 'Indian's' attention to the industrial pursuits of the white man. He has adopted his customs and habits, is learning his language and attending his schools. This part of the race problem in Alaska will be comparatively simple. An opportunity is all that the native seems to require in order to become an industrial producer. Unquestionably he will prove an important instrument in the hands of those who lead in the economic development of the resources of the territory."

AGRICULTURAL AID PROGRAM OUTLINED

Result of Inquiry by Special Commission of Congress Shows Need of Industrial and Economic Changes in Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of its investigation to determine the factors in the recent crisis in agriculture, a constructive program has been mapped out by the joint commission of agricultural inquiry. The commission has decided upon certain definite changes in the present system which must be embodied in a new program aiming toward future agricultural development. That agriculture today, measured by the relative purchasing power of the products of the farm, is worse off than it has been for 30 years, is alleged in many quarters. From various sources, from farmers who have come from western grain districts and ranches, from New York financiers, and from farm organizations, the commission has collected what it believes to be the most valuable and constructive ideas for putting agriculture on a sound basis.

"In the first place," according to Sydney Anderson, chairman of the commission, "a program for the future development of agriculture must have for its basis sound, accurate and current agricultural statistics. The statistics now available are neither sufficiently accurate, comprehensive, nor current."

Needs Pointed Out

"There should be an expansion of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, particularly along lines of the procurement of live-stock statistics. Such statistics are essential, not only to an agricultural program, but to the correlation of agriculture with the agencies of manufacture and distribution. With the development of agricultural statistics there should be a further standardization of agricultural products and containers."

"The affirmative recognition of the right of the farmer to organize his selling power and to combine for the purpose of assorting, grading, marketing and processing his products, is essential to the growth of economic farm organizations."

"Such a program would provide for legislation which will give the farmer just as good credit facilities as any one has, and facilities adapted to his turnover and his ability to pay from the returns of the farm. It should contemplate a national warehouse system, in which the moral, fiscal and other hazards are fully insured, and under which the farmer can finance the carrying of his own crop if he so desires."

Prices and Price Levels

"Such a program must look to the establishment of price levels representing a fair degree of equality of purchasing power between agricultural products and other commodities, and economic awards in agriculture equivalent to the property and labor returns in other industries."

"It must include provisions for an expanded and coordinated program of practical, scientific investigation, through state and national departments of agriculture and through agricultural colleges and universities, directed toward reducing the hazards of soil and climatic and weather conditions. It should include the extension of instruction in the engineering and economics of agriculture in the public schools."

"Better wholesale terminal facilities at primary markets, and more thorough knowledge and organization of distributive agencies and facilities are essential to carrying out any constructive agricultural program."

"Finally, such a program of agricultural development should be directed toward greater social and community satisfactions, including roads to markets, more convenient and representative local marketing facilities, and improved social and community facilities."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FAVORED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The United Association of Plumbers and Allied Trades, now in convention here, unanimously adopted yesterday a resolution for an international eight-hour day with a half-holiday on Saturday.

EXPORTERS WANT LEGISLATIVE AID

National Foreign Trade Council Calls Attention to Interest of Congress in the Markets Abroad and Asks New Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The increasing interest of Congress in foreign trade is indicated by the amount of foreign trade legislation already completed or still pending before Congress, according to the National Foreign Trade Council, which has prepared a summary of these activities.

While Congress has completed some constructive legislation with regard to Edge Law corporations, cable landings and agricultural exports, said E. A. Le Roy Jr., acting secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council in discussing this summary, "and while we are very hopeful of some far-sighted tax relief for Americans doing business as a competitive disadvantage in foreign countries, it cannot but be regretted that the China Trade Bill and the Foreign Trade Zone measure are not nearer to completion."

Americans interested in China have stated without reservation that federal incorporation and tax exemption for American firms organized to do business in China is absolutely essential to secure the full participation of Chinese capital. The great possibilities of cooperative work in developing Chinese resources makes further delay of the China trade bill difficult to explain.

"Foreign trade zones are one essential part of any well rounded plan of American foreign trade. They are designed to permit the trans-shipment or mixing of imported merchandise without cumbersome customs procedure prior to re-export or importation in the United States. No valid objection to this measure has ever been brought forward."

Under the head of completed legislation, Mr. Le Roy lists the Immigration Act, cable landings licenses, emergency tariff, the Edge Law, the act empowering the War Finance Corporation to aid producers or dealers in staple agricultural products of the United States in carrying such products until sold, an extension of dye and chemical control under emergency tariff act.

Under pending legislation Mr. Le Roy mentions revenue taxation establishing a new class of foreign traders and foreign trade corporations, passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate Finance Committee with favorable prospects of enactment; the China Trade Bill, providing for federal incorporation of American controlled companies in China, passed by the House; also the proposed tariff, foreign trade zones and marine insurance.

MR. EDISON'S TESTS CALLED VALUELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The list of questions recently formulated, and made public by Thomas A. Edison is of no value as an intelligence test, according to J. V. Breilweiser, professor in the department of education of the University of California. He characterizes the Edison list as "an examination in actual knowledge of facts that a man not necessarily intelligent might accumulate," and adds:

"The test was not organized to measure the qualities required. As a test of the ability of men in Edison's day, it is interesting only as an indication of what he expects success in his calling to know. It lacks the essential of reliability, in contrast to the Thorndyke test and others that were planned on the basis of results of countless previous attempts. The Edison test is the child of one man's imagination, and is the judgment of what that man considers men in his profession should know. A necessary characteristic which the Edison list of questions lacks is a logical standard of grading based on the comparative value of each question. The test never has been validated. Its correlation with the suc-

cess of the man has never been established, and, until this is established, the test is valueless.

"In this respect, the test may be contrasted with tests such as the Thorndyke and Alpha tests, which were not born over night, but were worked out, revised and systematized only on the basis of long experiment and careful study of results of the tests in relation to the character and record of the man."

NO SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There is no shortage of teachers in the public schools of Chicago, according to Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent of schools.

"The supply of teachers is good, and there is no reason to anticipate a shortage in the near future," said Mr. Mortenson. "The school year opened with a full quota of teachers and a substitute list of more than 1000. Moreover, we have filing cases full of applications from persons who desire to take teachers' examinations." Supt. Edward J. Tobin of the Cook County schools asserted that there is a general tendency of former teachers, who took up various industrial pursuits after the United States entered the war, to return to their former profession.

"Teaching is coming back into favor," said Mr. Tobin. "I venture to say that there are 10,000 former teachers from schools in Chicago, Cook County, and in various parts of the country now employed in Chicago business fields. Many of them will return to the schoolroom; many have returned already. The reason for this is that business life has lost some of the attractions that it had as compared with teaching during the war and immediately after. Moreover, teachers' salaries went up, and they look good to the person qualified to teach."

EXTRA PROHIBITION AGENTS FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the receipt in Chicago by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, of orders from Washington to enforce the anti-home brewing bill, extra prohibition agents sent from the capital have begun investigation of all brewing establishments in the city with full power of search and seizure. Mr. Clyne stated that from the instructions sent him it would appear that the anti-home brew ruling is even more drastic than it appears at first glance.

"I am going to circularize manufacturers of ingredients and implementors for making home brew, and will order them to discontinue sales and manufacture at once," said Mr. Clyne. "They will also be visited by investigators, who will see that they obey these instructions."

"Loop sales places will be the first to be notified and visited. They will be followed by those establishments in other parts of the city."

"Publications will be officially advised that it will be considered in violation of prohibition laws for them to carry any advertisement or ingredients."

CONVENTION OF THE RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Government leaders and men and women of international prominence are listed to speak at the national convention of the American Red Cross at Columbus, Ohio, October 4 to 7, according to announcement made by the central division of the organization here. President W. G. Harding is expected to make an address on the opening day.

GRAIN SALES START

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—According to A. A. Trux of Mitchell, South Dakota, who operates a number of grain elevators, a degree of prosperity is now replacing the general business depression in South Dakota. Mr. Trux reports that a heavy movement of grain has already started from the State.

PRODUCERS FAVOR SMOOT TAX PLAN

Official of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce Says Repeal of Discriminatory War Taxes Would Aid Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Repeal of all discriminatory war taxes, levied to restrict production during the war is urged as the first step toward the return of business toward normal conditions, by C. G. Hansch, chairman of the taxation committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hansch recently told a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee that business prosperity in the United States could only be brought about by the removal of legislative impediments, strict economy in government and the raising of necessary replacement revenue by the imposition of an equitable manufacturers' tax.

"Today the first need is for all possible production in order to alleviate unemployment," he said.

"When restrictive and unfair competitive burdens are placed on one industry the result is to diminish the consuming power of the men employed by it. This immediately results in the purchase of less materials, and of a diminished buying power which reacts against any producer, whether agricultural, industrial or professional. The effect of such taxes is to stigmatize the industries directly affected and to injure accordingly the progress of general business."

"The wheels of industry are slowed down and depression sets in. If it is revenue which the government now has in mind in retaining these taxes, the purpose is defeated through diminished returns."

"No one will say that taxes can be done away with. The war burden must be paid. The question is how to levy the tax in order to injure least the ultimate consumer, who always bears the tax burden."

"The simplest and fairest plan now before Congress is that of Senator Smoot, who proposes a manufacturers' tax, levied at the final point of manufacture. Pyramiding is avoided, and all manufacturers are affected alike. Further, instead of being constantly confronted by questions of law which are difficult of interpretation and exceedingly costly in their effect on the ultimate consumer, we have to deal only with questions of fact, a much simpler and more effective system of administration."

"It is realization of these facts which has brought about the unique spectacle of manufacturers appearing before Congress and asking to be taxed, but to be taxed equitably instead of by indirect and discrimination as at present."

Mr. Hansch added that in his judgment, continuation of this discriminatory taxing would result in the formation of cliques in Congress which would seriously affect representative party government, since their concerns always would be class interest as opposed to the general welfare.

UTAH'S COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Coal production in Utah in 1920 amounted to 6,004,788 tons, an increase of 1,378,465 tons over the production in 1919, according to figures compiled by A. C. Allen of the State Industrial Commission. Coal mines in one country alone produced 5,313,202 tons. The total number of employees in the collieries in 1920 was 4516. The average number of days worked by each employee was 252.



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and the
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"Largest retailers of Meats in America"

RAILROAD TRUST
CERTIFICATES SOLD

War Finance Corporation Making
Headway in Selling Bonds for
Equipment While Controversy
Delays the Funding Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While industries are renewing their appeals upon the Senate for speedy action on the railroad funding bill in view of the inability of the carriers to meet all their outstanding financial obligations, the War Finance Corporation, on its own initiative, is making headway in the sale of railroad equipment trust certificates.

To date these sales now aggregate \$23,184,100, the Director-General of Railroads announced yesterday, the latest block of certificates sold having amounted to \$5,478,500. While this is hardly a drop in the bucket as yet toward the total of \$500,000,000, it is nevertheless an encouraging sign.

Acting under authority given in the Transportation Act, the War Finance Corporation, which is handling the sale of the certificates, will be able to keep a small but steady flow of securities on the open market, thereby relieving to a considerable degree the embarrassment which delay on the funding bill is causing the railroads.

Funding Is Possible

While Administration leaders are endeavoring to remove some of the obstacles that lie in the path of the railroad bill, the situation in the Senate is one that will probably bring about further delay. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has declared war against the measure, and for this reason Republican leaders are apprehensive of a filibuster.

Industry will feel some slight relief from the gradual sale of the securities which is now being conducted, but business men are clamoring loudly for definite and final action by the Senate on the Winslow-Townsend bill. The railroads owe large amounts to iron and steel concerns, railway supply houses, lumber companies, cement manufacturers and many other allied concerns, all of which are adversely affected by the continued delay on legislation.

According to J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, the coal industry is directly affected by any delay in the passage of the act. "For one thing," said Mr. Morrow, "the railroads owe producers of coal large sums of money for the transportation of coal. On the basis of the information thus far obtained by the National Coal Association, it seems that these outstanding bills may probably aggregate \$100,000,000, and may reach \$200,000,000. Of course the financial condition of the coal industry will be improved if the railroads are enabled to pay those outstanding obligations."

Importance to the resumption of business prosperity in the United States, Mr. Morrow points out, is apparent in every student of the situation. Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, recently announced that the enactment of the act and the settlement of accounts with the railroads in the manner provided would make possible the immediate resumption of at least 1,000,000 men who are now idle. This fact alone, Mr. Morrow contends, is sufficient to justify the assertion that prosperity waits upon the passage of the railroad funding act.

But there is a large element in the Senate who take the other side of the question. They contend that the bill, which Administration leaders hold involves no obligation on the part of the government, is nothing more or less than a "pay-to-the-carriers" bill. They say that if this bill, which they contend is merely a gift of \$500,000,000, is passed, it will be followed up in another year by a similar plan from the Administration in behalf of the carriers. Senator La Follette and others take the position that it would do more than any other act of Congress to encourage what he denounces as reckless and willful extravagance in the financial management of the roads.

MOTOR BUSES TO
DISPLACE ELECTRICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Manhattan and Junction City Interurban line is the first of the Kansas trolley systems to determine upon the abandonment of electricity for power and adopt the gasoline motor bus. The company has asked the State Public Utilities Commission for authority to change from electric to gasoline power. The gasoline buses will be similar to the large buses used in the cities, except that they will be operated over rails instead of streets or roads. Each bus will have a seating capacity of 34 persons, and there will be some room for express baggage and freight.

The company pays \$100 a day for power and its statement shows a loss of \$5000 in the last six months. The company believes that it can operate the buses more economically and give a better service than with the trolley system.

The Interurban line is 39 miles long, running from Manhattan, the seat of the Kansas Agricultural College, through Camp Funston and Fort Riley to Junction City. The company also operates the street car systems in the two towns.

den to Leavenworth, 30 miles. The company found that operating a steam train was unprofitable, but the expense of five months shows the motor bus operation to be profitable. The bus will carry 40 people, and a trailer may be attached to carry 60 more.

Kansas railroads have used large motor cars for passenger traffic on branch lines for several years. These cars are much heavier than the buses in use on the Leavenworth & Topeka, or those to be used on the Manhattan Interurban.

UNIFORM BUILDING
ACTIVITIES SOUGHT

Report on Seasonal Labor by
Boston Building Congress In-
dicates Opportunities for a
Reduction of the Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—While much of the effect of the seasons on building construction is inevitable, certain elements helping to create peaks of employment are subject to adjustment, says the Boston Building Congress, in a report on seasonal labor in the building industry. "These," says the report, "in the last analysis are controlled by the owner who dictates when he will build, or rebuild, or do the large amount of repair and maintenance work required by existing buildings."

The congress, which is composed of representatives of all the various elements entering the building industry, has prepared a number of charts showing the times of the greatest activity in the industries employed. They indicate that in a normal year there is about enough work in total to keep 75 per cent of the men steadily employed, or, in other words, says the report, all the men in the industry are, on an average, idle for about 25 per cent of the time, or three months each year.

"We believe," says the report, "that no one in the industry has, in the past, given any serious consideration to the question of the high and low peaks of employment in the various trades with a view to stabilizing employment throughout the year and so reducing one of the large elements of waste in the industry. Weather, economy of construction, lease terms, and other considerations, important in each case, will in many instances control the time within which the work must be done, but we believe that a thoughtful study by owners of their maintenance and repair work will suggest possible rearrangement of many items of work so as to remove them from the high peak period and place them in the period of general unemployment with a very definite benefit to the owner as well as to labor and the industry as a whole."

"As a labor leader has aptly said, 'men are paid by the hour but they live by the year.' They must be paid enough in the nine months they work to support them during the three months they are idle. A few men appear to have recourse to other occupation in their periods of idleness in their principal trade. Those who have opportunity to know, state that only a small percentage of the men do so. This being the case, the industry may be said to give its men three months' vacation with pay. On the basis of 35,000 men this means that the equivalent of 9000 men are idle all the time but paid a living wage. They include mechanics and common laborers and their average living wage cannot be exactly determined. Assuming it is \$1200 a year we find this unemployment costs the owners of property \$10,800,000 annually. It seems worth while studying this problem therefore to see if this element of waste can be reduced, even if much of it must be accepted as inevitable."

"We believe that if owners will give the problem the study it deserves they will find many opportunities to improve conditions. Architects, engineers, and contractors also are urged to study their problems with a view to advising owners on procedure that will so far as possible tend to take advantage of the opportunities for better service offered by the low-peak periods of employment."

ALL CROPS SHOW
GOOD HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Farmers who occupy lands in the Belle Fourche, South Dakota, government irrigation district, report that they have reaped good harvests of all kinds of crops this year.

Sugar beets did especially well this season, and those who planted them will receive a large sum per acre. Reports are to the effect that prospects for the establishment of a branch refinery of a large sugar refining company in the irrigated district are excellent, and the residents of the Belle Fourche district are anxious that work on the sugar refinery be started this fall.

ALIEN EDUCATION
INSISTED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Registration of more than 900 aliens between the ages of 16 and 35 years, who are not able to read and write the English language at the standard of the 8th grade of the public schools, took place recently. The foreigners were required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 entitling them to attend the Americanization classes conducted in the public schools during the school year. The action is required under the state school laws.

APPEAL FILED IN
COOPERATIVE CASE

Lawyers for Society Ask Review
and Revision of Findings—
Hearing Will Proceed, as
Ordered by Judge Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An appeal from the decision of Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Court of Appeals sitting in the District Court, in which he held that a "common law trust" such as the Cooperative Society of America, is not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, was filed by attorneys for the society in the Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday. They ask a review and revision of his findings.

By this move, the trustees of the society, Harrison Parker, John Cox, and N. A. Hawson, hoped to stop facts being brought out at the hearing before C. B. Morrison, federal master in chancery, pending disposal of the appeal, but the chancellor ruled that the hearing must proceed, as ordered by Judge Evans.

Master Morrison also overruled the objection offered on Monday against putting Gustav Kopp, president of the Great Western Securities Company, stock selling subsidiary of the Society, on the witness stand. It was asserted by H. E. Blum, attorney, that large sums of money have been diverted from the Society through this subsidiary.

The point being appealed by the Society is the ruling of Judge Evans that the Society was a concern that could be declared bankrupt. This ruling contradicted assertions made by the Society in its advertising and broke one of the bulwarks which its attorneys fought stubbornly to defend before Judge Evans.

An intervention in the hearing before Master Morrison was taken yesterday until Friday, to give Mr. Blum time to answer the appeal. The master reaffirmed his conviction that the doors must be opened wide for the petitioners to make any revelations they desire.

Frequent objections were offered by the defendants to documents introduced on the claim that they had no bearing on the alleged act of bankruptcy, but were concerned with matters already adjudicated in other courts, and irrelevant to the petition. They alleged the suit was not legitimate, that the lawyers had solicited their clients, that the clients were not financing the suit, and asserted the business of the society was entitled to protection from such attacks.

"This is the fifth receivership attack made against the society," declared H. F. Williams. "The strongest enterprise that ever existed could not stand up forever against such constant harassment. None of the previous attacks succeeded. The society is solvent, owns valuable property, operates 190 retail grocery stores, the largest wholesale grocery house in the city by all odds, owns an insurance company, and has established a bank in the Loop."

"In spite of this fact, the society is not able to buy a dollar's worth of goods on credit, because of this suit. And yet it does not owe a cent to any commercial creditor. It pays cash for everything. We believe Harrison Parker is honest and able, and is a man of tremendous energy."

COURT ASKS DECISION
IN DISPUTED ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Algernon Lee, Socialist, whose contest for the position of alderman has been pending for more than a year, obtained a peremptory writ of mandamus from Justice Isidor Wasservogel on Monday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Board of Aldermen to hold a meeting of the committee to decide finally the contest between Mr. Lee and the incumbent, Moritz Graubard. Tammany Democrat, and to report its findings to the court within 30 days, so that in the event that Mr. Lee is victorious, he will be able to take his seat before the term of office expires.

AMERICA FOREMOST
RICE GROWER IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States is said to have become the chief rice producing country of the Occident, rice production having increased 400 per cent since 1900, although about nine-tenths of the world's rice crop is still grown in the Orient.

According to present indications, the National City Bank says, 1921 rice exports from the United States will be larger than in any preceding year, amounting approximately to 650,000,000 pounds, as against 325,000,000 in 1920, 185,000,000 in 1919, 68,000,000 in 1918, and 28,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war, thus producing about 25 times as much as in 1913. Shipments to Porto Rico and Hawaii are expected to approximate 150,000,000 pounds, bringing the grand total of American rice exports this year up to 800,000,000 pounds, or about 40 per cent of the 1920 crop, despite the fact that export prices of rice in July, 1921, were only about 3 cents a pound as against 10 cents in July, 1920.

Domestic rice production increased from 10,000,000 bushels in 1900 to 25,000,000 in 1910 and 52,000,000 in 1920, while the farm value increased from \$7,000,000 in 1900 to \$110,000,000 in 1919, the last year for which figures are available. The 325,000,000 pounds of rice exported in 1920 went to Cuba, Greece, Belgium, France, Canada, Argentina, Germany, Chile and the Dutch East

Indies. The 400 per cent increase in rice production since 1900 is attributed to the American system of producing it in a manner permitting the use of American farm machinery. It was found that land in various southern sections of the country could be prepared by the usual agricultural machinery for rice growing and then flooded in order to give the rice the wet land necessary for its development, then later drained in order that ordinary reaping and threshing machines may be used for harvesting the crop. The American product now is estimated at nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of hulled rice per year.

MR. BRYAN TALKS
ON FARMER NEEDS

Justice to the Producer Declared
Lost Under Present System—
Some Remedies Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—"The farmer's condition is worse today than it has been in 30 years, first because the fall in farm prices has been sudden, and secondly because other prices have not fallen with his," said William Jennings Bryan in a recent address here before a convention of the Interstate Farm Congress. He mentioned the partisan character of newspapers as a great hindrance to farmer justice, advocated elimination of unnecessary middlemen and reduction of rates, and warned of the necessity of preventing legislation from shifting the tax burden to the masses. Mr. Bryan's speech was in part as follows:

"What can be done? First, the farmers must stand united against the present effort to shift the burden of taxation from the privileged few to the masses. The obvious purpose of the revenue bill now under discussion in Congress is to relatively decrease the taxes of the rich and relatively increase the taxes of the poor."

"Second, the farmer must give attention to the middleman. Statistics will show that the middlemen have increased in number and in the percentage which they take as their profit. The farmer receives too small a profit or percentage of the price paid by the ultimate consumer."

"The public is not clearly informed as to the real issues and as to the arguments pro and con. I see no hope except through the establishment of a national bulletin—not a newspaper but a bulletin—under bipartisan control, which will furnish the three things needful. First, a clear presentation of the issues as they are stated by the two sides; second, the comparison of the arguments as they are offered by the two sides in editorial space supplied to representatives of the various parties. Three, spaces for the presentation of the claims of candidates so that the candidate without wealth can have the same access to the public that the rich candidate has."

Concerning prohibition, Mr. Bryan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that enforcement is progressing satisfactorily but that constant reinforcing legislation, such as the anti-beer bill, will be necessary to stop leaks and to prevent newly-conceived evasions.

Reviewing the history of the provision, Mr. Hill pointed out that it was first applied in November, 1917, and "was intended to collect from all its customers the exact increase of the cost of coal above the cost in normal times." By the method of computation, however, he went on, "there has been collected an additional charge based upon the increased cost of the amount of coal required to produce 1000 kilowatt hours."

Among the mass of figures and tables introduced by Mr. Hill, were some which purported to show that the coal clause constituted an overcharge. According to the figures the total cost of coal for the month of February, 1921, was \$299,432 and 23-85,928 kilowatt hours were sold during the month, at \$0.1218 for total coal cost per kilowatt hour sold. Similar calculations for 1916 revealed, Mr. Hill said, a cost of \$0.0461, or an actual excess per kilowatt hour for 1921 over 1916 of \$0.0757. But, Mr. Hill declared, the company charged for coal cost \$0.1238 per kilowatt hour sold, or an overcharge of 69.9 per cent.

FEDERAL AID
CALLED BRIBE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, told Montana bankers at their annual convention here that "federal aid, generally speaking, is a bribe offered to state governments to surrender their own proper functions. The result is not only duplication of effort, but a gradual breaking down of local self-government in America. Whatever tends to atrophy self-government weakens the Republic."

He declared that taxes, supporting needless activities, have reached the point where "private initiative is discouraged and where enterprise in some cases is halted." He advocated sweeping reductions in the cost of government.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against a stamp tax on bank checks. Employment of an income tax expert to assist patrons of Montana banks in making their returns was approved by the delegates.

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"COAL CLAUSE"
LEVY ATTACKED

Corporation Counsel for City of
Boston Declares Charge Un-
necessary and Applied in
Discrimination at Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Abrogation of the "coal clause" under which the company adds on a surcharge based on power and current sold, and which was declared to be discriminatory applied, was asked by Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, presenting the city's case yesterday before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission in the action of the City of Boston, and other municipalities and individuals, against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Mr. Hill characterized the clause as "unnecessary and unwarranted," asserted that it is being collected from only three-quarters of the consumers to whom it should apply and declared that it constitutes an overcharge.

The case, in which the utility company is respondent as a result of petitions of the City of Boston and others, is concerned with reduction of rates and adjustments of contracts under which customers of the company are bound. For the prosecution of the city's case the Boston City Council appropriated \$50,000 to retain counsel and experts.

At the opening of his case Mr. Hill made immediate protest that one-quarter of the Edison Company customers logically subject to the coal clause levy are not paying it. He said that since its adoption the company has collected \$4,487,378.28 under the clause, but that it has not collected \$1,275,066.31 from customers responsible under the terms of the clause. There are, then, Mr. Hill said, two results possible: If the clause is applied to all subject to it, it will increase the company's revenue between \$500,000 and \$800,000 annually; if it is abolished it will wipe out \$3,100,000 in revenue to the company.

History of Clause

Reviewing the history of the provision, Mr. Hill pointed out that it was first applied in November, 1917, and "was intended to collect from all its customers the exact increase of the cost of coal above the cost in normal times." By the method of computation, however, he went on, "there has been collected an additional charge based upon the increased cost of the amount of coal required to produce 1000 kilowatt hours."

Among the mass of figures and tables introduced by Mr. Hill, were some which purported to show that the coal clause constituted an overcharge. According to the figures the total cost of coal for the month of February, 1921, was \$299,432 and 23-85,928 kilowatt hours were sold during the month, at \$0.1218 for total coal cost per kilowatt hour sold. Similar calculations for 1916 revealed, Mr. Hill said, a cost of \$0.0461, or an actual excess per kilowatt hour for 1921 over 1916 of \$0.0757. But, Mr. Hill declared, the company charged for coal cost \$0.1238 per kilowatt hour sold, or an overcharge of 69.9 per cent.

Clause "Unnecessary"

"It was entirely unnecessary for the Edison Company to attempt to collect the increase in the price of coal," Mr. Hill asserted, "because a tabulation of all expenses for the last six years clearly shows that the expenses of the company for each kilowatt hour sold is actually less at the present time than it was in 1915, and has at no time since been as high as it was in that year. Because of this decrease in expense of every unit of product sold, due to the greater output of the company combined with an actual decrease in certain expenses other than coal, it was not necessary for the company to impose either the charge under the coal clause or the flat increase of 10 per cent which has been collected as an emergency charge due to abnormal conditions."

"The decrease in the net income of the Edison Company has not been due to increased expenses, but is due to a decrease in the gross revenue received from rates, caused by the consumers who purchased electricity under the schedules which afford the lowest rates. From a table of figures furnished by the Edison Company it appears that in 1920 the average income of the company per kilowatt hour sold was substantially less than the income in 1915, and the details of this computation show that this falling off of income per unit of product occurred to its greatest extent in the

case of large users of power who obtained the lowest rates offered by the company. The real remedy for the decreasing net revenue of the company was a readjustment of rates, the necessity for which, however, has been temporarily concealed by the collection of large sums of money under the coal clause."

Large Collections

"Not only did the company collect under its emergency charges a sufficient amount of money to conceal the necessity for a readjustment of rates, but the collections were large enough to enable the company to show its stockholders in 1920 an amount of undivided profits never equalled before in the history of the company, to retire \$160,000 in bonds, and to charge off for depreciation and other purposes very large sums of money, which it had been unable to do in normal years."

"The city believes that it is essential for the commission immediately to determine whether the coal clause should not be removed from the schedules of the company so that the solution of the rate question may be approached without embarrassment by the special contracts under which a large proportion of the company's business is relieved from a charge now imposed upon the balance of the business. If the coal charge is to remain in force, it would be necessary for the commission to decide whether these special contracts are legally valid, or whether the consumers who hold these contracts should not share the burden of the coal clause and the 10 per cent surcharge equally with the other customers of the Edison Company."

MEXICAN SHIPMENTS
OF OIL ARE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Prospects for better conditions in the Mexican oil market were outlined by Edward L. Doheny, president of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, on his return this week from his visit to Mexico, where he conferred with President Obregon concerning the export oil tax and the general attitude of the Mexican Government toward American development.

"We have made arrangement with the Mexican Government," said Mr. Doheny, "whereby the tax situation will be more bearable, and as a result shipments of oil from Tampico, Lobos and Tuxpam have been resumed at the normal scale of 17,000,000 barrels a month."

"In our negotiations with the Mexican Government officials we received every courtesy and the best of feeling was expressed. I think this exchange of ideas will result in an understanding which will make it much easier for possible future misunderstandings to be solved."

LABOR IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Members of the American Legion, Department of Hawaii, who held their annual convention recently at Hilo, adopted a resolution endorsing the Hawaii emergency labor resolution now pending in Congress which provides for legislation permitting the bringing in of a number of alien laborers, preferably Chinese, under proper restrictions, to relieve the labor shortage now existing in the islands which is hampering the sugar and pineapple industries.

TEXTILE UNION TO
ORGANIZE IN SOUTH

Headquarters in North Carolina
Will Be Basis for Vigorous
Extension Campaign Intended
to Better Workers' Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United Textile Workers' of the World plan to send 40 organizers into southern textile manufacturing districts this week to begin an extensive organization campaign there. The first group, led by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union, will start today for Charlotte, North Carolina, where it will establish headquarters at which a conference will be held tomorrow to unite for action the organizers sent by various Labor organizations to assist the textile union.

Mr. McMahon reported at the union's recent convention here that a campaign to effect a more solid organization of textile workers in the south was already being carried on with the cooperation of state federations of Labor in various southern states, and that these organizations had pledged their aid to better the condition of workers where standards are very low. The existence of independent unions in the textile industry was detrimental to workers in general, he said, urging that such organizations offered inducements to the employers to continue to attack the textile workers until they were put back in the position which they occupied before the world war. He urged all textile workers to unite under the banner of the American Federation of Labor in order to counteract such efforts. The American Federation of Labor, he added, had greatly improved conditions of the building trade workers and could place the textile workers in an equally advantageous position if they all united.

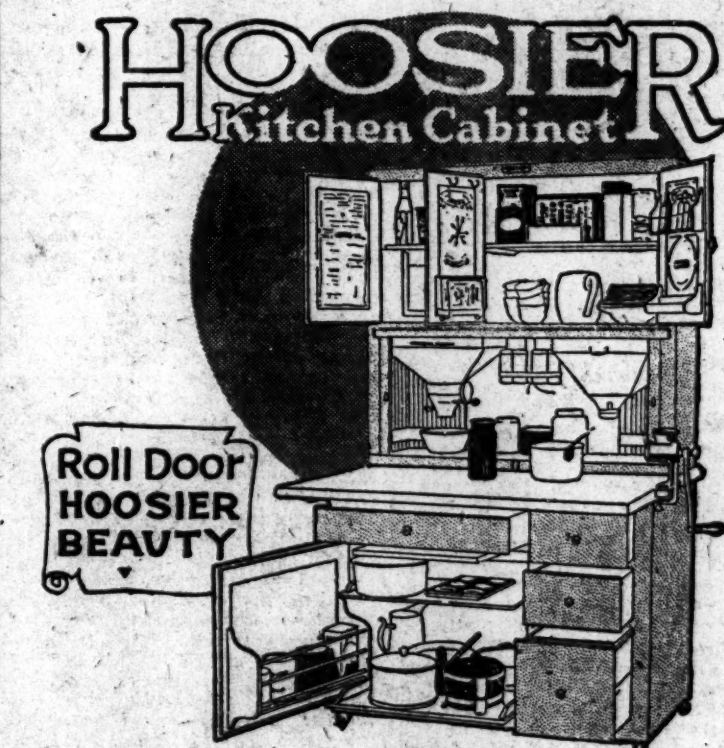
The establishment of commissaries wherever it seemed advisable for the assistance of members during strikes and lockouts was also decided at the recent annual convention. This decision was made after President McMahon had reported that the organization could not prosper under the old policy of paying \$6 a week strike benefits on a monthly per capita tax of 35 cents, as in a strike usually thousands, and tens of thousands of members, were involved. He believed that the members could be supported through a properly regulated commissary and thus enabled to win.

The convention voted to affiliate with the workers' educational bureau and to furnish unemployment data to the American Federation of Labor. It was also urged that attacks be made on attempts to break down laws prohibiting child labor.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISVILLE, Rhode Island.—Each of four men arraigned at one session of the District Court, Judge Harris, was sentenced to 30 days in jail with a fine in addition for driving automobiles in an intoxicated condition. Besides the jail sentence, Herman E. Mowry was fined \$100; James Quinn and Joseph Faford were each fined \$50, and James E. Fahey was fined \$25.



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SPANISH CABINET'S
POLICY IS CHANGING

Tendency Appears to Be to Abandon Idea of Transferring of Moroccan Zone and to Attempt Merely to Dominate the Coast

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—The new Ministry of Antonio Maura has held its first meeting, and it was very prolonged, lasting over two days. The sole business discussed was the Moroccan question in its various aspects. Business enough was this. A ministerial statement was issued at the close of the meeting, but, further, a semi-official memorandum was made in some of the newspapers, which, in so far as it expresses Spanish policy, is highly important and, as viewed by a large section of the community, grave. No decision is indicated, but it is clear that a tendency is being exerted to follow the line of policy already marked by Mr. Maura and to abandon the idea of complete transference of the whole of the Spanish zone, merely attempting to dominate the coast and the pieces now held, erecting fortifications as necessary and accepting the control of the Maghzen in a fuller sense than it has hitherto been disposed to regard it. In a word, this announcement does something in the way of suggesting a backing down on the part of Spain, who in recent years has been following the same line as France in her zone, with the object of establishing control through "pacification" of the whole of the territory assigned in each case.

It is pointed out by critics of such a policy that in the long run this is bound to fail, since the trend of progress and the needs of civilization will necessitate the opening up of the whole of Morocco, and this can only be done with the energetic assistance and cooperation of a European power. If Spain fails to yield such assistance, the way will be open for questioning her justification in being there at all, and the case will be accentuated if France in the adjoining zone carries out her work in full. Of course there is no decision upon this matter of vital importance to the country as yet, and it is only the tendency of the cabinet's thought that is indicated, while it is pointed out that Mr. Maura is clearly the most reactionary of all Spanish leaders in matters of this kind.

Spanish Zone in Morocco

The note issued by the Cabinet at the close of the meeting stated that the first deliberations of the new ministry had turned upon matters that concerned the Spanish zone in Morocco, whose littoral ought to be regarded as a zone at all costs as an indispensable pledge of the independence and security of Spain. The gradual establishment of that protectorate made great progress during the command of the present High Commissioner, thanks to the very wise methods that had been adopted, and it would be continued without wavering, assisted by the lessons of experience, until the climax and termination of this political work was achieved, seconded and supported as it would be by the arms of the nation. In continuing it, overcoming resistance and conquering hostile oppositions, there must be adequate preparation for the setbacks, great and serious, that had been suffered in the command of Melilla.

The government in ceaseless association with the High Commissioner, exerted its utmost endeavor toward attaining that object in the shortest time. Its special concern would be the necessity and responsibility of discerning opportunities, of gathering together such elements as were needed by the executive command, of measuring the stages and ordering the advance, until the final design was achieved. In the fulfillment of these arduous obligations it would feel itself assisted, as it would constantly need to be, by the confidence and the patriotic spirit of the Spanish people.

Confidence in High Commissioner

Although the aforesaid political and military affairs were so pre-emptory, the urgency, as had been recognized for some time, of giving attention to various great economic and financial matters was not minimized, and among these some were in the way of assured determination. Concerning these the government would ask for the deliberation and the vote of the Cortes, as soon as it would be practically possible to hold the sessions again. All these matters which engage the attention of the people and the government, although they occasioned divergences of view, were of common national interest, and so they ought to be and would supersede so far as was in the power of the government those others in regard to which differences existed among the political parties. The Cabinet had decided unanimously to confirm its confidence in the High Commissioner.

That was the official statement. The semi-official addendum that was made to it stated that the government at this council had wished to fix immediately the line it was proposed to follow in Morocco, and therefore, even though many details that it needed for its consideration were wanting, it had proceeded to prepare the ministerial declaration. On the first day of the council Mr. Maura and Gonzalez Hontoria had thoroughly defined their attitudes on this great question, and on the second day Mr. de la Cierva advanced various facts from the Ministry of War. When the fighting material necessary for success had been accumulated in Melilla and with this object unceasing effort

would be made—they would proceed to the punishment of the tribes of the Levant. After that statement continued: "The Protectorate system, in the judgment of the new government, being something very different from what has been understood hitherto, such positions as are necessary will be established and fortified, the centers of population will be placed in security, a strip of the littoral more or less wide will be occupied and will always be under the protection of the ships of the navy, but all this will be done as auxiliaries of the Maghzen, as maintainers of the authority of the Khalifa. These points, which constitute a synthesis of the general idea of Mr. Maura and Gonzalez Hontoria, imply a profound change in the method followed hitherto on African soil.

Along with this and as a necessary complement, which also signifies a transformation in procedure, it will be the government that in the future will determine what should be done in the Protectorate, being advised, of course, by the High Commissioner, but the latter will be in any case the mere executor of the designs of the government who will always set forth the directions. Thus the general commandments of Melilla and Larache will not be able to act except in conjunction with the High Commissioner, who in his turn will be limited—with such a margin for discretion as is included with the confidence reposed in the person who discharges that very high office—to put in practice the orders emanating from the government. The ministers unanimously rejected the resignation that had been submitted by General Berenguer on the constitution of the ministry, and reaffirmed their full confidence in him."

Conservative Organ's Views

Commenting upon the official statement the "Epoca," the chief Conservative organ, which is disposed to be friendly to the efforts of Mr. Maura at the present time, although it does not generally represent his views, says that the ministerial note responds to the thoughts of Mr. Maura in 1914, adjusted, as it would appear, to the circumstances of the moment. To dream of a purely military action for the exercise of the protectorate in Morocco would be contradictory to the very essence of the idea of protectorate; to dream of an action exclusively civil, of peace and tutelage, training the mind and evangelizing the spirit, would be to disregard realities and believe that the people of the zone were angels. The Moor was regarded of his interests. He might be subordinated and he might be enlisted, but upon the condition that the will that enticed him is stronger than his own.

Therefore the "Epoca" was glad to see that the government took its place in the sphere of realities, saying that the work it was setting out to accomplish was political, but was seconded and supported by arms. But upon the subject of the unity of action and the proposed direction of affairs from Madrid through the High Commissioner, the newspaper asks what governmental machinery is to be set up for this direction, pointing out that at the present time both the Ministry of War and the Foreign Ministry conduct the affairs of Morocco, or ought to conduct them, along with the departments that are subordinate to them. The time had come for a change in this system, and the paper advocates the establishment of a separate department. Upon the most serious matter, that of the proposed change of intention in regard to the development of the Protectorate, the journal is for the present significantly silent.

Opinions Conflicting

The unofficial statements are commended in a few quarters and severely condemned in others. It is pointed out that anyhow it would be preposterous that a matter of this kind, which in full reality absolutely and overwhelmingly determines the immediate and distant future of the nation, should be left to the decision or the influence of one man, and that one notoriously prejudiced in favor of the limitation of Spain to small interests and her separation from European and world interests to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. Maura is a great Spaniard—"my Español," as they would say—because of his intensity, perhaps, and his traditional sentiments along with his advanced and reactionary conservatism. He subconsciously or unconsciously clings to the ideas of old Spain and would reject the force of new circumstances, if he would. He opposed Mr. de la Cierva's national reconstruction scheme, because, he said, it cost too much. A man of enormous egoism, he forces his own way and views as far as possible, and now at once exerts them upon this supreme Moroccan question. But it is too big for such treatment. No drastic decision could possibly be taken by this or any other government without consulting Parliament, and the probability is that the ministry will fall long before the question is properly determined.

It is a question in the first place for an absolutely representative national government and not a thin imitation of a concentration ministry as in the present case, and in the second place for Parliament and the people. Many believe that the whole political system must be subjected to upheaval and cleansing before this question is settled, and certainly that the political system at present is quite incompetent to deal with it, as incompetency which has been glaringly displayed by the petty machinations which have been in progress during these hours of intense trial and suffering.

Ineptitude of Politicians

It is also pointed out as a most remarkable circumstance illustrating the absolute ineptitude of the politicians and the political system in Spain at present that this reactionary disposition on the part of the government or its leading members con-

cides with a new and most pronounced progressive tendency throughout the country. Spain has been stirred as never before by the Melilla disaster, and so far from there being a general call for the abandonment of the protectorate, as was at first apprehended, the country Spaniard has braced himself in a manner that is frankly surprising. He is recruiting well, sending soldiers to Morocco with a fine display of spirit, buying aeroplanes for the army and generally comporting himself with a real patriotic enthusiasm.

It is said that there are not half of the anti-Moroccans in the country that there were two months ago, yet it is at this time that the government, failing to note the change and take advantage of it, falls back or wishes to do so. It is a very striking indictment. Even the politicians of the Left and the Extreme Left, who have all ways been enemies of the Morocco enterprise, are far less so now than before. A year ago many of them said "Withdraw!" but now, smarting under the sense of injured pride and great human and material loss, they say, "Go on!" But Mr. Maura would rather say, "Let us back down as much as possible."

Nobody is under any delusions about the result of such a policy if it were carried into effect, as is not believed possible. The Moor would be lower than she was after the Cuban war, and the effort of reawakening and reconstructing that had been gradually made in the last 20 years would be thrown away, and could never be resumed, for she would lose her place in the councils of the nations. This is a tremendous moment.

EXPEDITION WILL
OPEN KARA SEA

Organizers Exploring Possibilities of Establishing Trade Route Between Britain and Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In the early days of August there sailed from Leith, the port of Edinburgh, an ice-breaking ship, named the Alexandria, as part of an expedition to explore the possibilities of establishing a new trade route between Great Britain and Siberia by way of the Kara Sea. The expedition is organized by the All-Russian Cooperative Society, Limited, London, and is being carried out on the instruction of the Russian Soviet Government.

Its leadership has been entrusted to Capt. Otto Sverdrup, who was Dr. Nansen's chief assistant in his polar expeditions. Captain Sverdrup is a man of great activity and energy. He will be assisted by Capt. John Reekstin, who has been in charge of previous northern ventures, and the party will include Dr. Torberg Schreiner, who will act as investigator in regard to Arctic flora and fauna. There will also be a cinematograph operator on board. Should success attend the expedition, and result in the establishment of a regular route, it will, it is hoped and believed, bring about an important development of a wide area of this district of Siberia and be of no little profit to European countries.

The Kara Sea is a part of the Arctic Ocean, and, except on the northwest side, is wholly inclosed by land. In 1869 a Norwegian made the discovery that it was accessible, and in 1875 it was crossed, and it was then that the feasibility of it being made a trade route between northern Siberia and Europe was suggested. The Kara Sea is shallow, and the open season is but a brief one. The western straits, indeed, are at times ice-bound during the whole year.

Cargo Ships Sail

In connection with the expedition, the first to be undertaken on a large scale to the Kara Sea, five cargo ships had already sailed, two from Liverpool, two from Hamburg, and one from Gothenburg. They and the ice-breaker are to meet at Murmansk, and are to set out together for the arctic regions. The intention is to get into touch with the interior of Siberia from the northern seaboard by means of the rivers.

Interviewed in Edinburgh, Mr. Solomon, a director of the All-Russian Cooperative Society, explained that the vessels were carrying agricultural implements, railway plant, engineering, carpenters' and locksmiths' tools, as well as hardware for household use and a variety of other articles. Altogether something like 11,000 tons of cargo have been loaded, and it will be set down at the mouths of the rivers Ob and Yenisey, and the goods will be received by lighters and barges, which were dispatched about the middle of July from Omsk and Krasnoyarsk, and which are to be in waiting at pre-arranged rendezvous to meet the expedition ships.

These ships, it is intended, will return laden with hides, wool and other products of Siberia, and these will be delivered in Great Britain to the amount, probably, of 15,000 tons or thereabout.

Water Uchanted

It is recognized that the voyage will not be without its interests because of the fact that much of the water to be sailed is completely uncharted. Mr. Solomon pointed out that commercial development is only one of the objects of the expedition, though the main one; it is also to be an expedition of considerable importance in the way of investigation, and instruments are to be carried so that hydrographic, barometric, nautical and other observations will be made.

Though the expedition is not purely British, everything required that could be obtained in this country was got here. Other parts of the cargoes were purchased in America, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The promoters estimated the cost of the expedition at £1,000,000.

LABOR IN BRITAIN
FACES NEW POLICY

Mr. Clynes Points to Certain Features of Trade Unionism Out of Date and Makes Definite Suggestions for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Signs here have multiplied recently that British Labor has changed its policy. A straw shows the way of the wind, and the fact that The Observer printed as a headline: "Labor Learning Its Lesson" indicates the trend of affairs in the industrial world.

Not many months ago the attitude of nearly the whole working class movement was one of firm hostility to the idea of compromising with Capital. The most striking proof of that fact was the obstinate determination shown by the Miners Federation, in its struggle against the coal owners and the government. The defeat which came upon the miners after a three month's stoppage was practically complete, and the moral effect has since been seen in the long series of settlements, entailing substantial reduction of wages, which have been arrived at without strikes, lockouts, or ill-feeling.

Methods Out of Date

That there is a distinct change of policy is proved by several events, not least among which are the public utterances of Labor leaders. Mr. Clynes, one of the most influential of Labor's spokesmen, has contributed an article to the press on reorganization of the trade unions. His thesis is that trade union organizations and methods are out of date and he makes several proposals for reforming them.

His first criticism arises out of the coal stoppage. To Mr. Clynes the chief lesson episode was the proof it gave of the failure of trade union organizations to afford facilities to its responsible leaders to effect settlements of disputes upon their own seasoned judgment and in accordance with known economic facts. It will be remembered that after the settlement of the dispute, the fact was made public that the chief leaders had all along been in favor of the terms ultimately accepted, but the rank and file had overruled them. This, says Mr. Clynes, renders it opportune for the whole movement to consider upon the restriction of future leaders shall lead, and members respond to the call they receive from their leaders. He then goes on to describe the changes trade unionism has lately undergone.

Leaders and Followers

In the early days of the movement, when the organization was weaker and less complex, it was possible and desirable for the workers' leaders to consult their followers upon every detail of policy to be pursued. They were hard, struggling days, producing cautious leaders, and false ideas regarding the real basis of industrial enterprise. They were the days when restriction of output seemed essential to insure employment, and day rates appeared better than piece rates to maintain a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

The war, however, brought in new ideas; and in Mr. Clynes' opinion, if these ideas were allowed free play, they would produce an attitude conducive to the ideal of cooperation. Parochial and personal interests are giving way before the wider recognition of national and collective needs, and the true essence of industry is being acknowledged in every quarter, namely, that it exists to provide the community with the services the community requires. The employers are realizing the value of cooperation and conciliation as a means of maintaining peace with their employees, and of meeting by community of production and by finding markets for the things produced the extensive needs of a civilized community. And Mr. Clynes asks the pertinent question, Can the same things be said of trade union leaders?

Weakness of Trade Unionism

In answering this question he comes to what he considers one of the weaknesses of trade unionism. Veteran union leaders can be trusted to show this attitude, because, by long experience and direct contact with the leaders of employers' associations, they have gained an insight into the difficulties which Capital has constantly to overcome in order to organize and finance industry and maintain foreign trade. Yet it is these very leaders who, in time of dispute, are precluded by the old trade union custom of plebiscite and delegate meeting from securing settlements they consider the best possible at the time.

In the case of a plebiscite the mass of the men are obviously incapable of seeing all facts of the case, and in the case of a delegate meeting the same defects operate, because the delegates are in touch with the men's side only. Mr. Clynes makes the grave statement that "it is this that prevents the leaders from securing settlements, destroys their authority in the eyes of the opposition and the community, prolongs the struggle to unnecessary lengths, increases unemployment and suffering in other industries, until, finally, a settlement is arrived at, little or no better than that advised by the leaders in the first place."

Real Freedom

It is this part of trade union organization which is out of date, and Mr. Clynes puts forward definite suggestions for reforming it. He would start by asking workmen to grant real freedom and authority to responsible leaders to secure what they believe just or expedient in the interests of the men, by giving them a real opportunity to use their knowledge of the facts in negotiating for a final settle-

ment. Rarely would a traitor be found to misuse this power. On the contrary, men who have the real interests of their kind closely at heart would be free to lead them by progressive stages to a happier and more prosperous condition than is their lot today.

Another out-of-date restriction by which trade unionism is injuring not only the community but also itself is the policy of limitation of output. The fallacy of this belief has long been exposed, and in emphasizing this point, Mr. Clynes urges that responsible men pursuing the task of seeking the best conditions for Labor must courageously advocate full production to insure the new social standards they desire for their followers.

When it is remembered that not only Mr. Clynes but many other Labor leaders, also, have expressed similar views, it will readily be agreed that the direction of trade unionism is changing, and that the twin policies of restrictions on leadership and restrictions on output will not much longer be maintained.

VARIOUS EVENTS IN
SCOTTISH MASONRY

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A new lodge, the St. Andrew's, No. 1263, has been consecrated at the Carnegie Hall, Dyce, by Col. W. H. Farquharson, provincial grand master of Aberdeenshire West, assisted by Dean Wiseman and other provincial grand lodge officers. This makes the fourteenth lodge in the province and the eighth to be consecrated within the last 25 years, three within the last 18 months.

Another interesting consecration was that of the Preceptory of St. Magnus at Kirkwall, when Major McKean of Paisley acted as pro grand master. Afterward the brethren, accompanied by the members of the Grand Priory, made a pilgrimage to Orkney, where they were met by local Knights Templars, and a historical sketch of Orkney Church was given. Stromness, Sandwick, and Birsay completed the day's pilgrimage. On the following day St. Magnus' Cathedral, the Bishop's and Earl's palaces, together with Macdonald and Ring of Brodgar, were visited, historical addresses being given at each place. In the evening the degrees of Mediterranean Pass and Knights of Malta were conferred.

Among the many interesting services that have taken place within the past few days, that at Borge, on the initiative of Lodge St. Cuthbert, No. 48, Kirkcubright, should take high rank. More than 200 brethren in full regalia were present, traveling, many in motor cars, not only from all parts of Kirkcubright, but also from Castle Douglas, Gatehouse, Creetown and elsewhere. The procession marshaled up in front of the war memorial and marched to the church.

The address was delivered by the Rev. R. Allardyce of Tynholm, who, in the course of his remarks, said: "Most of us are members of the Christian Church, but we are more. We have taken upon us the solemn vows and obligations which all Masons have to take. And those vows are not merely concerned with the keeping of the secrets of Masonry, but also with the life and conduct becoming a good Mason—the square conduct and upright actions, the adherence to the principles of morality and virtue without which no man can be a good Mason, any more than a good Christian."

"If we are in no way better than others who are not members of the craft, then it would have been better for us never to have joined at all, better because we have only increased our obligations and (if we do not fulfill them) increased our condemnation. To my mind the most creditable thing about Masonry is that the brotherhood of which Masons speak is not merely a name, but a reality. There is a real bond of brotherhood between the members of the craft, and this bond we must remember prevails all the world over, it knows no distinction of race or clime or nation; it binds men together in spite of all social or political or religious differences."

Lodge St. Andrew, No. 25, also held an exceedingly well attended service in Hope Park United Free Church, St. Andrew's, when the attendance included a member from Lodge 81: British Columbia. The brethren assembled at the Town Hall in full regalia and headed by the City Silver Band they marched in procession to the church, attracting much attention en route. I. P. M. Walter McLeod conducted the service, and at its conclusion the brethren again marched in procession to the Town Hall.

PERIPATETIC KITCHEN
FOR BRITISH WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BRADFORD, England.—Anyone who has lived in a factory town knows how elementary a knowledge of cookery is possessed by the average factory girl or woman. Some women in Bradford have made an interesting experiment which should bear fruit. They have purchased a small emergency field kitchen from the army authorities, and, since the factory workers cannot be persuaded to come and learn cooking in an ordinary class, the instruction is brought to her in the factory yard. At first the women and their curious vehicle were regarded with suspicion and amusement, but by degrees its utility was admitted. After three visits, when well-cooked food is provided at cost price, the women are told that if they wish the visits to continue, they must arrange to do the cooking themselves—under supervision.

Several factories have taken enthusiastically to the idea, and an eager party awaits the arrival of the "kitchen" at the dinner hour. The experiment is only in its infancy, but its promoters feel satisfied with present progress.

GERMANS RESTORE
PART OF THE FLEET

Aided by Subsidy Some 50 Merchant Ships, Excluding Charter Vessels, Have Been Launched During Present Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany.—The work of the German shipbuilding yards in the reconstruction of part of the merchant fleet has been lately the subject of much discussion in the press. There is no doubt that the shipbuilding industry has to cope with almost insuperable obstacles and that it will be long before even a small portion of the lost fleet will be reestablished. As is the case with other economic groups that have suffered through the war, for instance, the colonial and the German settlements in foreign countries, the shipbuilders have not received anything approaching an adequate indemnification for their losses. The wish of the shipbuilders to reconstruct the whole of their tonnage and to fully occupy the yards in the same manner as before the war when the work was by no means restricted to the building of merchant vessels had naturally to be adapted to the calamitous condition of the State's finances, and also to be in proportion to other claims upon the finance ministry.

Accordingly a treaty was drawn up by which the entire indemnification for the shipbuilders was calculated at 12,000,000,000 marks. In April, however, the government stated that of that sum only 8,000,000,000 would be available for the work of reconstruction for the next five years. Of the shipbuilders, on the other hand, it would be expected that they should with this money replace one-third of the lost tonnage.

Building in German Yards

The work of dividing and administering this sum, as well as the supervision of the reconstruction, have been carried out by the way of self-government of roads and dockyards, in the committees of which organization the workmen also cooperate. The money at disposal was by the conditions of the treaty so divided that 10 per cent was to be devoted to purchase in foreign countries, the remaining 90 per cent exclusively for the building of new ships in German yards, and a greater sum was to be expended for the latter purpose during the first year than for the next four years, viz., 2,500,000,000 marks. Even taking into consideration the more advantageous conditions of the year 1921, a sum had to be reckoned with that was far behind the demands contingent upon the carrying out of a building program settled by contracts or as largely the case—already begun.

Until the arrangement of the indemnifications all those concerned had worked with unlimited state credit on the strength of former regulations, such as the subsidy law, bonuses in consideration of expenses of living and so on, of which each naturally desired to receive as much as the resources permitted. Thanks to the excellent organization of the shipbuilding yards and the great influx of workmen, these resources were very considerable.

Six Billions Necessary

According to information received in the yards last May 6,000,000,000 marks would be necessary in 1921 alone to continue the work in hand and to fulfill the contracts. Some shipbuilding yards, each of which occupies a tenth part of all the workmen employed, had severally applied for 600,000,000 marks for the present year. The actual disbursements for material and wages proved the justice of these demands, varying as they did from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 marks monthly and amounting to a need of 5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 a year. The number of workmen would also have justified this sum. While before the war not more than 25,000 hands were employed in merchant shipbuilding, in May of the present year the entire number of workmen occupied in the German yards amounted to about 100,000, of whom 60,000 alone were working at the ships to be built with the indemnification money.

It has been already stated that for the year 1921, 2,500,000,000 marks of the 8,000,000,000 aforementioned were to be used for building purposes, but it was seen in May that of the contracted work which had been carried out before April a balance of 1,000,000,000 marks had still to be settled. In consequence of this the sum to be realized for building purposes was so reduced that the yards were in danger of closing altogether. To hinder this catastrophe it was arranged with the government that from the sum intended for 1922-1924, 1,000,000,000 marks should be drawn for the present year, so that the proposed

2,500,000,000 marks for 1921 have been found, although at the cost of the future. Next year only 1,500,000,000 marks will be available.

Thrift the Keynote

The task of the German shipbuilding industry will be, therefore, during the next few years to stretch and to curtail its building program in proportion to a manner that on one side thrift must be the keynote and on the other as many hands as possible may be employed.

According to statements in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which being one of the many organizations of Mr. Stinnes, is especially well informed, some 50 merchant ships, exclusive of charter vessels, have been launched from German docks from January 1 to August 1 of the present year, the tonnage ranging from 2000 to 12,000. From the important yards of Blohm & Voß six ships of from 6000 to 9000 tons have been launched; from the Bremen Vulkan yards, five ships; from the Germania shipyard at Kiel also five; from the Deutsche yards four ships, commissioned by the Hamburg-America Line, which has altogether commissioned 10 vessels. The ships launched for the Stinnes Line are six in number, the Hindenburg, Tirpitz, Ludendorff, Havelstein, each of 12,000 tons, the Ostpreussen and Oberschlesien, both 3000 tons.

A BELGIAN VIEW OF
RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—A Belgian financier who recently traveled for several months through the Russian Soviet Republic, has related some of his experiences on his return to this country, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In the course of the interview the financier stated that he had gone to Russia absolutely unbiased, and as a result of the facilities afforded him by the Soviet Government he did not at first recognize the position as it really was. He himself knew the Russian language and thus could speak with the people, but it was especially through a friend who spoke the language as his mother tongue that he discovered what deep misery was really hidden below the surface.

Non-Communists admitted into Russia were, he said, excellently taken care of; the truth was kept from them. Communists from other countries were, however, initiated into everything. They received no extra food, and as a general rule no carriage or motor cars were placed at their disposal. This explained the curious fact that so many confirmed Communists returned from Russia converted into anti-Communists, whilst those who wavered became staunch members of the party.

Propaganda was being carried on, he said, with great zeal, and the propaganda bureau was the only place where systematic and hard work was done; only Bolsheviks were employed there, the work continuing night and day, in three eight-hour shifts. He remarked that, while none of the western European countries would dream of carrying an anti-Communist propaganda into Russia, the Bolsheviks spared neither cost nor trouble to create disturbances in other countries.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was further informed that all passports have been withdrawn in Russia and replaced by labor books, so that the Soviet authorities are in possession of numerous passports. These passports are given to the Bolshevik propagandists and thus many a Russian "Grand Duke" and "General" is traveling all over the world, who is in reality nothing but a Bolshevik propagandist.



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ALSAUCE

WHAT SHACKLETON HOPES TO EXPLORE

Program Outlined of Expedition, From Which Valuable Results May Accrue in the Field of Natural Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has before him a 30,000-mile voyage of discovery among the uncharted islands of the Atlantic and Pacific and the uncharted seas of the South Pole. His quest, a vessel of 300 tons, has already been tested in the ice of the far north. The staff—there is no crew—consists of 19 officers, all men of natural science who have seen active service in the war, and two boy scouts as cabin boys. The explorer expects to be away for two years. The quest will be able to steam for 10,000 miles without re-coaling.

Scientific work will be undertaken from the start. In the English Channel a little air exploration will be done. "There is a new world over our heads," says Sir Ernest Shackleton, "and air currents need to be mapped out just like ocean currents. For this purpose a balloon will be used. The first place to be visited away from civilization will be St. Paul's Rocks on the Equator, a famous haunt for wild birds, which has not been visited since the Challenger expedition of 1872.

Subjects for Cinematograph

Sir Ernest Shackleton is hopeful of obtaining some wonderful moving pictures of bird and fish life on his expedition. South Trinidad will be visited, where the explorer found a petrified rooster when he landed from Scott's Discovery in 1901. Tree trunks lie partially fossilized on the mountains, surrounded by living trees and ferns. These are of great interest to botanists. The giant land crabs and the birds will be of equal interest to biologists. When the tide goes out, pools among the white rock resemble vast aquariums, full of beautifully colored fish. All these will be good subjects for the cinematograph.

Proceeding to Gough Island, southwest of South Africa, soundings will be taken that may reveal an underwater continental connection between Africa and America. Similar research will be made at Tristan da Cunha, with the hope of finding a submarine plateau that will indicate the subsidence which formed that part of the Atlantic. From Cape Town the quest will make for Herdby Land, the only known point at present being Cape Anne. There are 3000 miles of new coast to be explored, and it is not known whether Herdby Land is an island or on the Atlantic continent.

An Interesting Problem

Sir Ernest Shackleton has stated that the unknown coastline here is roughly the length from Labrador to Mexico. Whether it has gulfs, promontories, mountains, or is merely a great ice barrier is unknown. This is one of the most interesting problems of the Atlantic from the geographer's point of view. Bouvet Island, which was found and lost and re-discovered, will be visited, and emerging from the Antarctic Ocean near the Weddell Sea the explorers will move north to the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia.

When the quest has been refitted at South Georgia the voyage will be continued toward New Zealand. Search will be made by dredging and sounding for the lost island of Tunaiki, which has often been mentioned by missionaries, but never seen by a geographer. There is another lost island between South America and New Zealand. If it is found and a suitable harbor presents itself, the island would form an admirable wireless station between the two countries. Such is the program of the quest.

Of the members of the expedition Sir Ernest Shackleton is already well known. Several others have made reputations in the Antarctic already, including Commander Frank Wild, the second in command, who served with Scott on the Discovery, with Mawson on the Aurora, and with Shackleton on the Nimrod and Endurance, and went on the Spitzbergen expedition in 1919. Commander Frank Worsley, captain of the Endurance; Major Macklin, the biologist; Lieutenant-Commander Stenhouse, who was with Mawson, and Captain Hassel, the meteorologist, have all volunteered for service.

The quest is a sturdy little craft. Her sides, which are made of oak, pine and fir, are two feet thick, and her bows are shod with steel. The

vessel is 111 feet in length, with a draught of 12 feet, and has a sailing speed of eight knots. She has been rigged as a brigantine, and has been fitted with laboratories, and platforms erected for ocean sounding machines enabling a depth of 30,000 feet to be reached.

In Touch by Wireless

The explorers will be able to keep in touch with Australia by wireless telegraphy during the greater part of the long voyage south. The small Avro seaplane which is carried on board is specially designed for cold climates, and will be in the care of Major Carr, who made a reputation while flying during the winter campaign in North Russia toward the end of the war. Two cinema cameras are being taken, also hand sledges, but no dogs. Photographs of distant land will be made by means of the seaplane.

The expedition is named the "Shackleton-Rowett Expedition," on account of its being financed by John Rowett, a school friend of Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is well known in England as the founder of the Institute for Agricultural Research. The progress of this expedition will be watched with interest by people in all parts of the world, and there can be no doubt that valuable results will be gained from its explorations in the field of natural science.

BRITAIN TO BUILD A WORLD WIRELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Charging only ninepence a word where the cablegram (to Egypt) has been a shilling, the British Post Office opened in August the first high-power wireless station of a chain which is to encircle the British Commonwealth and is to be at the service of all the nations.

In his first message to the European stations and all others within range, Mr. Kellaway, the British Postmaster-General, declared he hoped this "would strengthen the links which bind the nations to one another." To get to the station he drove 70 miles from London to a little wind-swept plain in the heart of Oxfordshire. The road winds up by an old mill and a village of fifteenth century houses and a broken-down castle, through a pine-forest on to the open downs; and there, on a miniature estate of 75 acres, stands a circle of masts 305 feet apiece, of tubular steel, a power house which would light a city and a mixed colony of electrical and turbine engineers.

Not until November will the next of the stations in the chain be complete. Lying 18 miles from Cairo in the sands of Egypt, it will be the most vital of all the links, for in its little operating chamber will be the tiny switch directing messages from Hong Kong to East and South Africa, or from England to Australia—when the others are built. At present it is the Indian, Australian, both East and South African, and the Hong Kong stations which are in the air, not their messages.

The resident staff of the station numbers 12, and odd men are taken on from the village of Leamfield—henceforward to be known in the ends of the earth, after centuries of quiet shepherd life. For the young city engineer the isolation will be monotonous, for there are lonely places in England. A communal life is being arranged, however, and debates, billiards, and a library are to be the first links in the social life of the little wireless colony. Though the staff has been specially selected from T. J. Monaghan downward, no special arm of the British post office service is being created. Wireless telephony will follow in due course, but Mr. Monaghan is cautious lest false impressions gain currency. "We are experimenting, of course," he said, "and no doubt it will come, in time, but we shall have plenty to do when the traffic gets going, and that will suit us very well for the present."

Messages are received as well as transmitted by the Leamfield station at present, but a special receiving station is to be erected at Banbury, some 20 miles distant and when this is completed in the early spring, it will assist greatly in simplifying the work at Leamfield.

ARMENIANS MAKE APPEAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Armenian National Union of America, which has headquarters in Boston, has sent an appeal to President Harding asking that the services of the National Relief Commission be extended to Caucasian Armenia. The union also urges the United States Government to insist upon the "carrying out by the Allies of their acknowledged obligations toward this nation."

WORLD CONGRESS DISCUSSES PEACE

Proposal for Disarmament Is Also Favored at the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of World Congress Held at Luxembourg

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The twenty-first meeting of the world congress of national peace societies, which was held at Luxembourg, has terminated, and the writer, who has just returned from there, noticed very few changes from other meetings of the same congress. Plenty of fresh faces were noticed, but on the whole, the majority of the leaders gave the Luxembourg gathering the wanted pre-war stamp.

In most of the countries new League of Nations societies have arisen by the side of the old peace organizations within the last few years, partly embracing the same members as these. On the other hand the various post-war revolutions had won over for radical anti-militarism many a peace-maker of the old type. The congress knew how to preserve full independence and neutrality, in view of these two modern currents of anti-war thought. It recognized, and acknowledged the useful possibilities of the League societies, many of whose members are men of considerable influence, who, though fighting shy of being called "pacifists," are willing to advance the cause of universal peace, but it was of the opinion that the existence of these new organizations should be no reason for sacrificing the older peace movement or even amalgamating the two movements, as was the case in Switzerland last year.

The French had the largest group of delegates. The extreme left wing of German pacifism was not represented. As has always been the case, the agenda was dealt with first by six commission, one each for international law, economic issues, social problems, disarmament, education and propaganda.

Careful Work of Commission

Owing to the careful handling of the proposed resolutions by the commissions, the plenary sittings were in a position to adopt most of the commissioners' motions without much debate. On the question as to whether the League of Nations should create an international army or police force various opinions were expressed. The leaders of the majority and minority of the disarmament commission, F. I. Pollard, British representative and secretary of the Peace Society, and Mr. von Gerlach, German radical promoter, and editor of the "Welt am Montag," argued on the pros and cons. Mr. von Gerlach did not think the various governments would be prepared to consent to any considerable degree of disarmament, unless the existence of some sort of international military executive acted as a guarantee against malevolent infractors of peace.

Mr. Poland and Professor Quiddie, president of the German Peace Society, put more trust in educating the nations to a general recognition of the League's moral authority. The prevalence of a "League spirit," they said, would make an universal armed force superfluous, whereas such a force would probably be ineffective without the support of public opinion. Besides, Mr. Pollard added, it would be most inopportune to strengthen America's aversion to joining the League by insisting on the creation of an international army or police.

American Attitude

Many members were disappointed with the attitude taken by Arthur Dearin Call, secretary of the American Peace Society. At a stanch opponent of the present form of the League of Nations, he remained entirely pas-

sive and did not attempt to come to terms, or argue his version with the European friends of the League, and, what is more, he did not even trouble to oppose any of the resolutions proposed with a view to improving the situation of the world by revising the Covenant instead of by creating another association of peoples.

The congress favored a more democratic composition of the Assembly, compulsory jurisdiction, codification of international law, better protection of minorities, people's right to self-determination, universality of the League, abolition of compulsory military service and disarmament. It cordially approved of the convocation of the Washington Conference, adding, however, that even in the event of its settling all naval disarmament questions satisfactorily the League of Nations ought not by any means to neglect the problem of abolishing land armies as far as possible.

Washington Conference Approved

Seeing that the Geneva conference of the International Union of League Societies pronounced in favor of Germany's speedy admission to the League at the instance of the French delegation, it was a foregone conclusion that in Luxembourg, too, the French group would express the same desire which was unanimously shared by the congress.

Professor Quiddie observed that the present German Government wished to join the League, but was deterred from asking for admission as long as there was a certainty of it being granted by the second assembly. The British group opined that Germany, instead of relying on antiquated diplomatic methods, had better try and obtain the practical backing of public opinion.

The Luxembourg gathering was throughout characterized by practical idealism, as well as by cooperation between the representatives of "enemy" nations.

PROTECTING NATIVE AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Unless Australia takes effective steps to protect its unique marsupials, it will soon find that its native animals have disappeared. Slaughtering for furs, bush fires, and rabbit poisoning are all factors in the wholesale extermination. These facts have been clearly put before the Australian public by Dr. W. K. Gregory, who is visiting the Commonwealth in connection with the establishment of an Australian bird and animal section in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The American naturalist's plea has been read with appreciation by thousands of nature lovers in Australia. It is unfortunate that in this State the Birds and Animals Protection Act of 1918 has just been tested in the courts and found wanting. A bird dealer was recently fined for having in his possession 250 lovebirds which had been consigned to him from Queensland and which were protected under the act. The conviction was quashed on appeal on the ground that section 17 of the act exempted any owner of a bird or animal from the provisions of the measure.

It was held, therefore, that the bird dealer was the owner of the lovebirds, as he bought them from a man who had them in a state of captivity. Counsel for the dealer also pointed out that Halsbury's laws of England provided that wild animals became the property of any person who took, tamed, or reclaimed them until they regained their natural liberty.

The state department operating the Protection Act can either appeal to a higher tribunal or bring in amending legislation. Fortunately the Wild Life Preservation Society is now studying all the acts in other states which deal with the protection of birds and animals, and it is hoped to introduce a new and up-to-date measure in New South Wales. As it stands, the state act apparently deals in effect only with those who are caught actually trapping or slaughtering. Undoubtedly if an amending act is introduced the onus of proof will be thrown on persons with protected birds or animals in their possession.

EFFORT TO RENDER AEROPLANES SAFER

British Committee Shows Where Improvement Can Be Made to Advance the Development of Commercial Aeroplanes

By special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, anxious that there should be any stagnation in the development of commercial aeroplanes, appointed a safety and economy committee to inquire into the impediments to providing a service that was safe and reliable and, at the same time, financially reasonable. The committee confined the inquiry to the installation work on engines, the design of engines and of aeroplanes, and to a few general matters such as weather reporting, and left out questions relating to the size and number of aerodromes required and the number of machines that should be held in reserve. They took the London-Paris route as the basis for discussion, and pointed out that for longer routes including shore diversified country a more extended inquiry would be necessary.

Some of the committee's findings, and the report is signed by such acknowledged authorities as Lieut.-Col. Mervyn O'Gorman, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bristol, G. de Havilland, H. R. Ricardo, and Frank Searle, are extremely interesting. Of the causes of forced landings and, therefore, of much material damage and some personal injuries, the committee found that a very small percentage are due to failures of the engine itself; chiefly responsible are faulty installation, including pipe work, and fuel, oil, and water supply. A potent cause of breakdown, owing to its interference with inspection, is oil leakage at bearings and "breathers"; and this must be eliminated.

Rubber Connections

It is really remarkable that at this date the committee should find it still necessary to call attention to the fact that rubber connections in petrol systems are a source of danger, that soft steel pipes should be used in all oil and petrol systems, and that all engines should be provided with duplicate ignition. They also call attention to the inefficiency of starting an aeroplane by swinging the propeller from the outside instead of using a mechanical starter. These matters would really seem to call for strict legislation.

That the engine and its installation should be easily removable goes without saying, but even on otherwise up-to-date types this important point is something ignored. A previous article dealt with the method proposed by a new company that may soon be operating on the London-Paris route, an essential part of which will be the easily detachable engines and wings in order to obviate the need to keep large reserves of complete machines.

Casualty of Work

The fact, that the committee finds it necessary to urge the provision of a petrol filter as an integral part of the

installation, and of easily-read petrol gauges, indicates the casualness with which much of our aerial work is done. Careful pilots take pains to filter their petrol; but they often have to resort to the primitive methods of pouring it through muslin stretched over a funnel, and the arduous task of filling up the tanks of a big two-engine machine with 70 or 80 two-gallon tins of petrol. As to petrol gauges, they usually cannot be read at a distance, and the pilot has to perform wonders of mental arithmetic always with some doubt as to his data. Deficiencies in either of these items may cause a forced landing.

The committee bears out what was long ago contended in these columns, and was so completely supported during the Air Ministry tests for commercial machines last year. They state that the thrust of the propellers should be central; but they add that until a satisfactory variable-pitch propeller is produced there is no advantage in having two engines coupled together and driving one big propeller; for if one engine failed the thrust would fall below that necessary for maintaining horizontal flight. With the variable-pitch aircraft such an arrangement would be excellent, for it would avoid the lack of control of some two-engine types (in which the engines are right and left of the center) due, when one engine stops, to uneven thrust and lack of power. It will be remembered that of the machines tested all those with a loading exceeding 12 pounds to the horsepower failed in the "getting off" and maneuvering tests with either of the engines idle.

Interesting Point

An interesting point is that concerning the control of an aeroplane at its least speed. Considering the increased range of speed in modern aeroplanes, and the new types of wings, especially those that are alterable during flight, like the Handley Page and the new Dayton-Wright, this is a subject to which far too little attention has been given. Such wings inevitably require advanced knowledge on the part of the pilot, but they also call for much redesigning. The controls, which may be very delicate for top speed, become scarcely operative at the bottom of the scale. Yet they are even more necessary then, especially in landing; and in many circumstances safety is peculiarly dependent upon them. The new wings greatly increase the speed range, and the question of controls calls for careful research.

The committee says that the provision of emergency exits for rapidly discharging passengers in whatever position the aeroplane may be in is necessary. They say nothing about parachutes; but this omission may be due as much to the fact that they have not dealt specially with fire prevention owing to the extremely debatable nature of the question.

MARSHAL FOCH INVITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Following an invitation from the National Federation of Franco-American Societies, of which Eugene L. Jalbert of Woonsocket is national president, to Marshal Foch, asking him to visit New England during his stay in the United States, Governor San Souci has written a letter to Marshal Foch asking him to visit Rhode Island as the guest of the city of Providence.

PROFITEERING CAUSES BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—"Normalcy" does not depend any more on tariff, taxes, or on Congress, than it depends on industrial concerns themselves, if they wish to realize an early business readjustment," says James A. Frear, Congressman of the Tenth District.

"Drastic cuts in freight rates, new orders for factories from home and abroad, settlement of existing differences between Capital and Labor are all necessary, but it is also important that business men, whether retailers or wholesalers, recognize the fact that the war ended nearly three years ago, and that profiteering and undue profit-making is a lesson learned from the war that should be forgotten. All these must contribute before any permanent business improvement is realized."



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STRONGER COUNTRY
PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

Led by Dr. Page, It Intends to
Bid for Power and to Enlarge
Scope Beyond Purely Pastoral
and Agricultural Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In the result of the Maranoa by-election in Queensland, the Federal Country Party won the writing on the wall. The victory of its candidate in a Labor constituency has emphasized the strong position of the agricultural and pastoral interests in the country. Led by Dr. Page, a new movement who has won his spurs well in the Commonwealth arena, the Country Party intends to make a bid for power. It will certainly present a platform having a far wider appeal than could possibly be made by one devoted to purely agricultural and pastoral interests. Already in New South Wales the tendency of the rural group to enlarge its scope has been marked, and a combination of progressive and farmers may be Labor's chief opponent at the next state election. It is a fact not unnoticed that some state electorates represented in the federal Parliament by Nationalists have returned Country Party candidates to the local Parliament, thus indicating a decided swing over at the next federal polls.

The moment may seem ripe to Dr. Page. His party has chafed under the enforced political truce made when W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, departed for the imperial conference. In the past months admirable party ammunition has had to be stored for future use and the tactics of Labor members have weakened. The Nationalist Administration, deprived of the Prime Minister's guidance, has done well on the whole, but it has been called upon to encounter tariff strife in which compromise often left dissatisfaction, the discontent arising from the operation of the Navigation Act, the loud grumbling due to heavy taxation, the sharp attacks on its Papuan and New Guinea policies, and not least of all, the annoyance felt in New South Wales because of F. J.'s aggressive bid for the trade of her portion of the Pacific, an ambition assisted by Sava's new contract with the Commonwealth's own steamship line.

Uncertain Majority

The Hughes Government has held office for many years, and today it commands a bare and uncertain majority in the House of Representatives. Within its ranks are malcontents who have only been held in check by Mr. Hughes' brilliant party strategy. Some Nationalists would not probably follow the late federal treasurer and acting Prime Minister, W. A. Watt, into a coalition with the country party. Such a union would be favorably viewed in Victoria, where Mr. Watt is a favorite son, and in New South Wales, which claims Dr. Page. Even if the suggested Page-Watt party did not gain a majority in the House they might hold the balance of power, unless Labor swept into full control.

The latter prospect is not taken as seriously as it was six months ago. The sudden and complete success of the extremists at the All-Australian Trades Union Conference in Melbourne has not really solidified the party. It has hung a slender suspension bridge across a hitherto impassable gulf between the two sections of the party, but few believe that this fragile support will enable Labor to march to political victory in the Commonwealth. Two significant by-products of that Melbourne conference have been the crushing defeat of Labor in the Queensland municipal election and the loss of the Maranoa seat. These may be state straws, but they represent the set of the federal current to experienced campaigners.

If the party goes into action on a red flag program it faces the loss of conservative elements which in the past made it a mighty force in the building up of a Commonwealth; if it ignores the Melbourne conference and attempts to gain office on a sounder and more conservative platform, then it breaks decisively with the revolutionary Socialists. It is always on the cards that Dr. Page may win over a section of moderate Labor men who would welcome a way out of the dilemma but who would never consent to unite with the Hughes Government.

Labor's Prospects

In considering Labor's prospects it must be remembered that the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party has lost its ablest debater, T. J. Ryan, and that Frank Tudor is no longer the vigorous campaigner of earlier days. Unless Andrew Fisher, a former Labor Prime Minister and until recently Australian High Commissioner in London, comes back to federal politics as the representative of West Ryrie, the leadership of Labor will probably devolve on Matthew Charlton, who is so far practically an unknown figure.

The next few months in the Federal Parliament should be full of battle and surprise, followed probably by an appeal to the electors. Political veterans recognize that the one factor which cannot be classified is William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister. He has survived no many crises by shrewdness and skillful leadership that he will not go down to defeat without at least one dramatic attempt to turn the tables. Even the formation of a new party, built up out of an unexpected regrouping, would not surprise either his friends or his enemies.

PILGRIM FOUNTAIN DEDICATED

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—An annual memorial to the Pilgrims was

dedicated here yesterday by the Daughters of the Revolution. Their gift was a fountain erected in the Pilgrim Hall Garden. Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller represented the State at the exercises. The dedicatory address and presentation was made by Mrs. Charles E. Wolbert of Philadelphia, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the fountain was accepted by Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society.

NEW HOME OF THE
ULSTER PARLIAMENT

BELFAST, Ireland.—Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations between Mr. de Valera and the British Government, it is abundantly clear that the Ulster Government and the Ulster Parliament will go on its appointed way unperturbed and in the main unaffected by the difficulties in Southern Ireland.

Recently Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, returned to Belfast from a holiday tour in Scotland and set to work to prepare the way for the first business session of the Northern Parliament. The meeting will be held in the "Assembly College," the Presbyterian theological training school which has been acquired on a three years' lease as a temporary home for the new legislature.

The college, which was opened in 1853 by Dr. Merle d'Aubigny, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, has during its existence trained and sent forth to the world many notable persons whose names subsequently became known over the length and breadth of the land, and much regret is entertained that its activities in this respect should be suspended, the more so since the building is neither commodious enough nor structurally suitable for a parliament house and government offices.

The Cabinet has decided, subject to the approval of Parliament, to purchase as a site for its permanent home the Stormont estate with the mansion known as Stormont Castle. The estate lies in County Down just outside the boundary of Belfast city, the castle from its elevated site dominating the surrounding country. The rooms are large and handsome, a feature of the reception rooms being the sculptured marble and carved wood mantelpieces, decorated walls and ceilings and parquet floors. The estate covers an area of 234 acres between the villages of Knock and Dundonald and is within five minutes' walk of the tramway terminus. There are about 85 acres of woodland and pleasure grounds, the remainder of the estate being farm land, mostly under grass.

It is for the new Parliament to decide the question of how the property is to be utilized. The Cabinet intention is that on the estate shall be erected the new parliament, ministerial buildings and courts of justice. This will entail an extensive building program which may well occupy the three years during which the "lease" of the Assembly College continues to run. The cost of the site and buildings will be a charge on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. The price to be paid for the estate is £20,000.

IMPROVING EDUCATION
IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—An experiment on constructive lines has been tried by the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party proposals for improving the educational methods of the State being carefully considered and presented to the government by a special committee.

The Labor committee recommends that a certificate of general proficiency should be awarded by school inspectors and head masters. It would prove the student's capability better than the present qualifying certificate given to him at the end of one stage of his school career. In advising that a domestic science course should be made compulsory in the primary and secondary schools of New South Wales, the committee evidently has in mind the wisdom of giving the future housewives a thorough grounding in cookery. Less likely to commend itself was the desire for the appointment of a committee of educational experts who could draft textbooks and papers on social and economic lines for the use of primary and secondary schools. This might well open a channel for Labor propaganda and a new government might reverse the scheme of things, with unfortunate results on the scholars. If, on the other hand, it is only intended to give a grounding in economics, then every Australian will welcome the innovation as tending toward intelligent thinking on the part of electors.

The committee favors the school-leaving age as 16 years and, presumably the next recommendation, that an endowment act be passed to provide an allowance in all families up to the age of 16 years, is intended to compensate for the deferred earning ability of the boy or girl whose continued school course has prevented the addition of his wages earlier to the family. The possibility that this endowment provision comes from a clerical source and would thus indirectly subsidize denominational schools may affect the adoption of such an act.

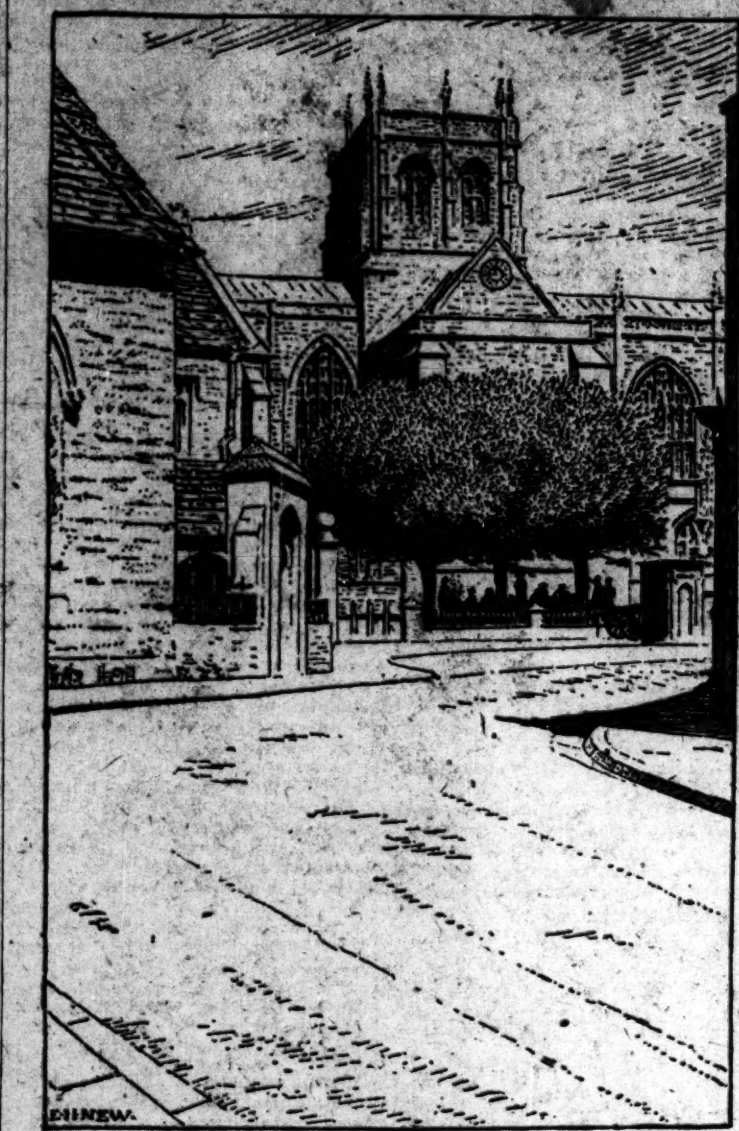
Dealing with university questions, the committee recommends that the university amendment act of 1912 be so altered that students will be eligible for exhibitions to the university between 16 and 21 years, instead of between 17 and 20 years, at present, and these exhibitions shall be awarded only to students whose parents or guardians are in receipt of an income of not more than £600 per annum.

Probably no decision will be made by the state government until its educational experts have reported on the Labor Party's recommendation.

SHERBORNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Irish News Office

Sherborne Abbey lies in Sherborne town, and Sherborne town in Blake-moore Vale. Through it runs the Schir Burn, the "clear spring" of the Saxon name, sharing its name with abbot and with town. A pleasant vale, gentle and undulating, full of meadows and pastures and rich, arable land where wheat and barley grow, West-sex country! land of Hardy, what wanderer would not return to it, every mile saturated with a flood of recollections flowing down from dim Saxon days and bringing with it all the long tale of English history. The tale of



From "The Wessex of Thomas Hardy," reproduced by permission of John Lane, the Bodley Head Ltd.

Sherborne Abbey

twelve centuries since Ina, King of the West Saxons, founded the See of Sherborne, to last for 366 years a cathedral city, seat of 26 bishops, none of them to be remembered longer than he whose brow first bore the mitre.

It is not easy to believe that 1200 years ago there were men in Britain who loved literature and cared for style, not easy to imagine a traveler and a scholar of whose writings old Malmesbury could say "you would take him for a Grecian by his acuteness, a Roman by his eloquence, and an Englishman by the pomp of his language." Yet such was St. Aldhelm. This first Bishop of Sherborne had indeed pursued learning. Wherever it might be found, amongst the universities of France and Italy, there he was. A scholar bishop who had lain with the beggar scholars of Paris, and gossiped with them at Padua. The first Englishman to write in Latin, that is the boast; and, what is more, the first to introduce poetry to England.

I would yield much to St. Aldhelm, for I love him; but that last claim can only be allowed in a Dogberian sense, for poetry is indigenous to any land, it is to England. But he was a poet and a singer. He would place himself on the city bridge and sing the passers-by, singing to them ballads of his own making. One can see him of the old bridge, with its three deep arches and pointed piers, the waters swirling through below, and the crowd swirling round him above. For he got his crowds and, having got them, he joked with them and quipped with them, and then, before the laughter had left their lips, stirred their hearts with that old, old story, which then was nearer to Bethlehem than now he is to us.

Do you wonder they loved their Bishop and listened to him, and in rough, rude ways served him and kept his faith?

The historians have it that he achieved great control and exercised much authority in his see. And I, who once saw for a moment the regular eye of Lightfoot as he rolled past me in a crowd, have a whimsy that a great bishop laughs greatly, as well as lives greatly.

Times change, bishops change with them, and police regulations have come; but some may yet see a Bishop of London essay the same method on London Bridge. May I be there, I promise him a greater crowd than Aldhelm ever saw.

Beyond his see our Bishop was known. Kings sought his advice; one day, a Prince of Scotland, who like King James wrote a book, sent it to him for a final polish. If for nothing else, let us remember an Englishman to whom Scottish princes looked as their master with the pen.

Four centuries of the bishops' rule came to an end when Sveno, the Dane, in 1103, marched from Exeter to Old Sarum, destroying all that lay across his track. Sherborne ceased to be a bishop's see, the cathedral became a conventual church; the abbot took the bishop's place, and the monk that of the priest. Nothing is more striking in the history of English towns than the growth of the great monastic houses inside or outside the city

walls, feeding like parasites on those religious instincts, to satisfy which the English parish came to be. Growing in wealth in pomp and pride, claiming immunities and privileges, they came to be regarded by the citizens as alien and unfriendly. Only this feeling can explain the consent of the country to the action of the Crown when it suppressed the monasteries and took their treasures. Nowhere was this division between the monks who lived in the precincts of the abbey and the people who sheltered within the city walls deeper than in Sherborne, and to it we owe the destruction of the old abbey and the construction of the present church.

There was a quarrel between the townsmen and the monks

against 9000 under the Earl of Bedford. Attack and counter-attack, sally and ambush, siege and battery, all the devices of military art were to be used before the castle fell into the hands of the Parliament and was by it dismantled. Its ruins today are but a pleasant commentary on the past.

In the old town and through the old church many great have passed, kings and bishops, lords and knights. Here in 1533 the Prince of Orange came from Exeter and was joined by George, Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormonde and Grafton, Lord Churchill, and other persons of quality who had deserted King James at Salisbury.

But the greatest and most romantic name of all associated with town or church is that of Sir Walter Raleigh, soldier, sailor, diplomatist, historian, poet. From 1594 his fortunes were linked with Sherborne. A gift from Queen Elizabeth, it was taken away by her successor to bestow upon a Sir Robert Carr. Before that day Raleigh had made it over to his son, Lady Raleigh sought out James and pleaded with him on her knees for her child's heritage, only to be met by shakings of the head, and mutterings of "he mun have the land, he mun have the land for Carr." So Sherborne passed from the Raleighs; but their home remains today.

Quieter times came on the old town first they came over England, and its history meanders down by the eighth century, when it ceases to be dependent on wool and turns to silk, through the nineteenth century to the present day. Many fine and simple have passed through its streets since old Aldhelm sang upon its bridge; but no worthier citizen surely than Mr. Robert Goadby, of whom the local historian waxed eloquent and of whom it stands recorded that "the infinite varieties of vegetation engrossed a considerable share of his notice."

Old town of Saxons king and Danish invader, of bishops and abbots, of Elizabethan adventurers and Georgian dilettantes, it carried with dignity its long years, proceeding from the past into the future with many memories, and not without some anticipations; full of old glories; and it may be yet to receive at the hands of this century an addition to its splendid past.

FEATURES IN RELEASE
OF MR. J. J. MCKEOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Irish News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—One of the things of the greatest interest recently has been the release from internment of those members of the Dail Eireann. In other words, the "Irish Republican Parliament," who for some time have been the compulsory guests of the government. Over this yet another crisis arose, for the government at first refused to include in its amnesty one of the chief members, J. J. McKeown.

As is now generally known, this exception created intense indignation in Sinn Fein circles. There was, indeed, a possibility of grave developments, including even a rupture of the truce. The government, however, finally reconsidered the matter, and Mr. McKeown was later released. It is now within public knowledge that Mr. McKeown's release was greatly influenced by his authenticated acts of bravery toward wounded auxiliaries who fell into his hands while he was in charge of an ambushing party.

The revulsion of feeling in Dublin was very great, and the highest hopes were centered on the next meeting, when the Dail Eireann would finally consider the Premier's proposals. Mr. de Valera was to put before the meeting the terms and conditions proposed by the British Government and also the decisions reached by himself and his executive, who after almost rupturing the party, arrived at what they considered a basis for further negotiations.

SOUTH AFRICA AND
TRADE WITH GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—Ernest Chappell, a member of the government commission that toured Germany, in dealing recently with the question of resuming trade with Germany, stated that "the restoration of central Europe, always a large market for English manufacturers, is essential to the industries of Great Britain, and this is only another way of saying that it must be admitted that trade has to be resumed with Germany. It is not merely trade with Germany which might represent commercial relation with from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 people, but it is trade with nearly the whole of Europe, affecting anything up to 300,000,000, that has to be considered, and Germany is to a certain extent the first step in this direction."

"From our South African point of view, it must be remembered that Germany has always bought a large proportion of our wool production. It is stated that that portion was anything from 70 to 80 per cent, and today the Continent, which of course includes Germany, has been resuming that buying through London to a very considerable extent. In addition a considerable volume of business is being done direct from South Africa to continental ports."

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BOSTON TO
Baltimore, Tenn., Sat., 9 P. M.; New York, Sat., 10 P. M.; Philadelphia, Sat., 11 P. M.; Washington, Sat., 12 P. M.; Norfolk, Va., Sun., 1 P. M.; Richmond, Va., Sun., 2 P. M.; Savannah, Ga., Sun., 3 P. M.; Jacksonville, Fla., Sun., 4 P. M.; Tampa, Fla., Sun., 5 P. M.; St. Petersburg, Fla., Sun., 6 P. M.; Miami, Fla., Sun., 7 P. M.; Havana, Cuba, Sun., 8 P. M.; Santiago de Cuba, Sun., 9 P. M.; Matanzas, Cuba, Sun., 10 P. M.; Pinar del Rio, Cuba, Sun., 11 P. M.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, Sun., 12 P. M.; Cardenas, Cuba, Sun., 1 P. M.; Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Sun., 2 P. M.; Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, Sun., 3 P. M.; Remedios, Cuba, Sun., 4 P. M.; Manzanillo, Mexico, Sun., 5 P. M.; Mazatlan, Mexico, Sun., 6 P. M.; Tepic, Mexico, Sun., 7 P. M.; Guadalajara, Mexico, Sun., 8 P. M.; Mexico City, Mexico, Sun., 9 P. M.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sun., 10 P. M.; Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sun., 11 P. M.; Georgetown, Guyana, Sun., 12 P. M.; Paramaribo, Surinam, Sun., 1 P. M.; Cayenne, French Guiana, Sun., 2 P. 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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIAN WOOL
SALE ACCOUNTING

Distribution of Share Certificates
Reveals Details of the Hand-
ling of Millions of Bales
Valued at \$22,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The great-
est commercial transaction in the life
of the Commonwealth, involving clerical
and accountancy work believed to be
without parallel in any Australian
company, is described in a statement
made in connection with the distribution
of share certificates in the British-Aus-
tralian Wool Realization Association, Limited, representing at
face value \$22,000,000. The magnitude
of the wool deal between Australia
and the Imperial Government for the
four seasons ended 1919-20, is re-
vealed in figures made public by Sir
John Higgins, Chairman of Bawra.

The shrewdness of the Common-
wealth government and its advisers is
responsible for the fact that substan-
tial profits have accrued to the Aus-
tralian grower in addition to the 15½d.
per pound paid to him, as a flat
rate, by Britain for his wool. The con-
ditions of sale to the British Govern-
ment contained the provision obtained
by the Commonwealth government that
when wool was sold for civilian
purposes the profits therefrom should
be divided equally between the British
Government and the Commonwealth
government, the latter representing the
growers. When all the wool bought
by Britain had been paid for at the
flat rate of 15½d. per pound, there re-
mained a credit in cash and 1,500,000
bales of unsold wool. The actual
cash in London and Australia, after
allowing for amounts to be received
and for payments to be made, was
£15,570,072, and the value of wool
stocks in hand, allowing 40 per
cent for depreciation, was £27,914,510.
This total of £43,484,582 was divided
between the Imperial government and
the Commonwealth on a fifty-fifty
basis which made Australia's share,
less interest charges and rebates,
£21,742,291. To this Australian assets
in wool—valued at £1,000,000—
representing one-fifth of the total
wool profits £22,000,000. It will be
seen that the Commonwealth made an
amazingly good bargain for the wool
profits of Australia.

Mountain of Wool Sold

Some understanding of the colossal
task successfully accomplished by the
new wool association commonly known
as Bawra may be gauged from the facts
revealed. Bawra entered its work
with a huge mountain of accumulated
old wool to handle, made up of 1,500-
000 bales of Australian wool, 500,000
bales of New Zealand wool and
500,000 bales of Cape and other wool;
of the New Zealand and Cape wools
did not, of course, participate in the
distribution of profits under the Com-
monwealth bargain with Britain.

In Australia Bawra had to deal with
100,000 wool producers or owners,
their separate wool accounts over four
seasons reaching approximately 150-
000. In many cases a grower had
wool interests in more than one state
and all these had to be verified and
totalled. Each account of the 150,000
had to be worked out to seven points
in decimals, and the interests of
50,000 small growers had to be
accurately calculated in order to pay
them out. The association has issued
100,000 checks, 70,000 priority wool
certificates and 70,000 share certi-
ficates, involving a payment of \$2300
in postage alone. In future the work
will be simplified by the retirement of
many small shareholders.

Mountain of Wool Sold

High praise must also be paid to
the work of the Australian Central
Wool Committee which was appointed
in November, 1916, and has since
handled 7,154,521 bales of appraised
wool, representing a weight of 3,486-
731,783 pounds. The appraised value
of this was \$154,745,057. An adjust-
ment of the appraised value to the
flat rate of 15½d. represented £4,556-
923. This made a total value of
£159,198,980.

GERMANY'S COTTON
IMPORTS INCREASE

Receipts From United States Is
Exceeded Only by Those
Into the United Kingdom

NEW YORK, New York.—Germany
is rapidly regaining her position as
the second largest importer of Ameri-
can cotton, her imports for the sea-
son ended July 31, 1921, being sur-
passed only by the United Kingdom,
while her imports for the first month
of the new season, beginning August 1,
were twice as large as those of Great
Britain.

Progress toward recovery in the
textile business is to be seen in the
monthly takings of raw cotton. Fig-
ures given below are from the monthly
reports of the Census Bureau, in run-
ning bales, and include only the cotton
exported directly to Germany from the
United States:

Season of:	1921-22	1921-20	1920-19
August	131,874	45,443	21,747
September	41,529	27,300	27,300
October	18,182	12,141	12,141
November	120,405	40,258	40,258
December	293,454	31,850	31,850
January	122,467	20,043	20,043
February	223,252	21,335	21,335
March	106,785	55,847	55,847
April	85,581	70,036	70,036
May	94,208	42,017	42,017
June	126,182	22,451	22,451
July	187,144	25,451	25,451
Total for year	1,281,237	413,178	413,178

Of the 51,000 bales of lint in the
1921-22 season Germany took about
18,000, and in August of this year took
6152 bales of a total of 7388. These
lints are included in the above fig-
ures of cotton direct from the United
States in the year ended July 31,
1921, which amounted to 1,281,237
bales, compared with the total exports
of 5,724,584. In the five years preced-
ing, the imports direct from the United
States totaled 2,500,000 bales. Since
then Germany has lost about 1,500,000
spindles, or 15 per cent of its former
total.

Through credits secured both in the
United States and London, gold has
been paid for considerable of the later
shipments of cotton, grain and hog
products.

MACKENZIE POWER
AND RADIAL PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A profit, or
saving, of \$2,500,000 on the purchase
of the Mackenzie power and radial
companies is anticipated by the Hydro-
Electric Power Commission of Ontario
and the city of Toronto. This is due
to the exchange situation between
England and Canada, and the fact that
\$1,500,000 demand notes of the Eng-
lish shareholders are payable in Lon-
don. At the present rate of exchange
\$1,000,000 in Canadian funds will dis-
charge the obligation.

To provide payment the hydro com-
mission is issuing bonds guaranteed
by the Province. The commission and
the city of Toronto are parties to the
purchase. The city's share of the total
price of \$32,700,000 is approximately
\$10,000,000. On this basis Toronto is
entitled to about \$800,000 of the money
saved on exchange and will claim it.

CURRENCY SITUATION
OF EASTERN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Colonial
Office has definitely settled the cur-
rency troubles in the Tanganyika ter-
ritory by extending the Kenya Colony
currency ordinances to the new terri-
tory. Meanwhile 2,000,000 German
marks will be immediately redeemed
at 2s. and the balance as soon as the
new forin coinage is ready for cir-
culation. The Indian rupee now in cir-
culation will be exchangeable for the
German rupee which will remain as
the token for the 1 forin (2s. piece)
pending the arrival of new coinage.

It is also definitely stated that it
has been decided that the East Africa
Currency Board assumes control of
the currency in both territories. Great
satisfaction is expressed in business
circles concerned in the territory as
the decision enables merchants to re-
establish trade relations with sterling
countries.

BOSTON EDISON ELECTRIC

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Edison
Electric Illuminating Company of
Boston income account for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1921, as filed
with the Department of Public Utilities,
makes the following comparison:

	1921	1920
Gross earnings	\$16,162,648	\$13,920,608
Operating expenses	10,939,757	8,822,208
Net earnings	5,222,891	5,098,399
Total net	197,355	222,137
Interest charges	5,400,165	5,390,534
Income taxes	1,494,636	1,373,797
Dividends	1,504,484	1,392,996
Balance	3,896,681	3,997,833
Dividends	2,703,360	2,703,360
Surplus	1,193,321	1,294,473

Balance of \$3,896,681 after total
charges is equivalent to 17.39 per
cent for the stock, compared with
17.74 per cent earned in the 1920
fiscal period.

CAR LOADINGS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
An increase of \$93 in the number
of cars loaded with revenue freight
during the week ended September 3,
compared with the previous week, is
shown by reports to the American
Railway Association. The total for
the week was 390,601 cars. This is
the largest week's loading since Decem-
ber 11, 1920, and represents the
fifth consecutive week of increase.
Compared with the same week of 1920
it shows a loss of 131,032 cars.

STABLE MONEY FOR
CONSTANT PRICES

Proposed Plan to Work Out a
Standard Value of Commodi-
ties in Terms of Gold Is Held
to Promise End of Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The problem of
rising and falling prices, and the con-
sequent problem of currency have at-
tracted much attention in the British
press during the past year or two, as
is evidenced by the articles and cor-
respondence. The Times Trade Sup-
plement and other papers on "Paper
or Gold," the Douglas Credit Society,
"Monetization of Silver" and allied
subjects. A striking contribution to
the discussion has recently been made
in the form of two articles by A. R.
Burns, in the monthly journal Discov-
ery, based upon the work of Prof.
Irving Fisher of Yale University.

The writer deals first with the his-
tory of money. The invention of
money, it is pointed out, was made far
in antiquity and originated in a
system of simple barter. Any man-
ifestation of simple barter, the busi-
ness world, producing the cycles of
"booms" and "slumps." The idea is
a notable contribution to the literature
dealing with currency and prices, and
deserves serious attention.

DIVIDENDS

Central Aguirre Sugar, \$1.50 per
share, payable October 1 to stock of
September 21. Three months ago \$2
was declared.

Victor Talking Machine, quarterly
of \$10 on common, and quarterly of
\$1.75 on preferred, payable October
15 to stock of September 30.

Loaning the Balance

When the check was invented by
the goldsmiths in the City of London
in the seventeenth century it was
merely an order by a customer in-
structing the goldsmith to pay a credi-
tor a certain sum out of the money
left with the goldsmith for safe keep-
ing. The check and the bill of ex-
change formed the medium of the
great bulk of monetary settlements.

Passing on to the question of prices,
the writer points out that when there
is more money available for exchange,
prices rise, and vice versa. General
prices are thus determined by the
quantity of goods and services to be
sold on the one hand, and the amount
of money (including checks, bills,
etc.) on the other. Further, while the
price of any particular commodity
may fluctuate owing to causes affect-
ing the supply of that commodity
alone, it is at the same time subject
to variations common to all commodi-
ties caused by changes in the pur-
chasing power of the currency. Until
recently there has been no satisfac-
tory method of ascertaining whether
changes in prices have been due to
changes affecting individual commodi-
ties or changes due to currency con-
ditions. A convenient method of doing
this is now to hand in the familiar
"index number."

Change in Currency

When the prices of a large number
of commodities is found to be rising
or falling, it is a justifiable inference
that the change is in the currency;
and this is indicated by the index
number. Thus it is found from the
index numbers calculated in this way
that between 1789 and 1899 general
prices doubled and during the suc-
ceeding 40 years they fell back to be-
low the level in 1789. Between 1849 and
1873 they rose 50 per cent, but be-
tween 1873 and 1896 in countries in
which gold was the basis of the cur-
rency, prices fell again. By 1914 they
had again risen by 35 per cent.

It is obvious, and the experiences
of the war have rendered it plain to
everybody that the effects of these
changes in the general level of prices
are very serious from the point of
view of both the business community
and of the individual. Periods of ris-
ing prices produce a boom only to be
followed by a disastrous slump when
prices fall. Unfortunate social and
economic effects are thus produced.
The writer of the articles points out
that the real trouble lies in the fact
that when gold was adopted as cur-
rency it was chosen on account of its
suitability as a medium of exchange,
but it has since, however, been re-
quired to act also as a standard of
value. The rapidly increasing com-
plications of the productive machine
and the making of contracts, expressed
in money, and covering a period of
time, have rendered gold unsuitable to
fulfill this function, and thus have
arisen the serious results mentioned
above.

The scheme, proposed to remedy
this state of things, consists in fix-
ing the unit of purchasing power as
far as possible in relation to a com-
modity that is purchased. "When
the index number shows that the mon-
etary unit will purchase more than
previously, it is suggested that suf-
ficient gold shall be taken out of the
unit to cause its purchasing power
to be the same as before. This would
not, of course, be practicable if gold
coins were in circulation, as the gold
case before the war. It is, accord-

ingly, proposed that no gold coins be
issued, but the national stock of gold
be kept in a central reserve and that
gold certificates be issued in exchange
for it and circulated as currency. These
certificates would always be pay-
able in gold on demand—in the same
way as Bank of England notes. The
new certificates would be re-
deemed periodically at a rate depend-
ing upon the variation of prices. If
prices were to rise by, say, 1 per
cent, the weight of gold given for a
one-pound certificate would be in-
creased by 1 per cent, and vice
versa. Thus while the monetary unit
would always represent a varying
amount of gold, it would much more
nearly represent a constant value in
commodities. "As most of us wish
to exchange money for goods and only
the jeweler and a few others wish to
exchange it for gold, the system would
be much more reasonable from the
point of view of the individual."

The stabilization of the real value
of money thus brought about, by
eliminating the uncertainty attaching
to present values, would benefit buy-
ers, sellers, employers, workers, and
all those entering into contracts ex-
pressed in terms of money. At the
same time the scheme, it is claimed,
would eliminate the alternate waves
of pessimism and optimism which
have so often passed over the busi-
ness world, producing the cycles of
"booms" and "slumps." The idea is
a notable contribution to the literature
dealing with currency and prices, and
deserves serious attention.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

Moderate but Steady Increase
in Demand for Footwear Is
Noted and the General Feel-
ing Is Manifestly Optimistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A mod-
erate but steady increase in the de-
mand for footwear features the Bos-
ton shoe market. Salesmen just in
from the road report business as from
fair to good in the larger shoe centers,
and though some complain of slow
collections the general feeling was
manifestly optimistic.

Although there are some lines of
shoes, notably children's, and ladies'
novelties, that have not come within
the reach of trade development, it is
obvious that it has benefited other
lines of footwear which felt the pinch
of deflation severely, as factories with
several months' cutting ahead are not
uncommon, today. Furthermore, as
prices are now on a replacement
basis, it seems quite probable that
contracting for next spring's business
will soon start, in which case a win-
ter's run at the factories will be
assured.

Western shoe plants are busy, par-
ticularly on heavy goods, and the de-
mand for ladies' footwear shows a
satisfactory increase. Factories in
the South are also showing consid-
erable activity, the recent improve-
ment in the cotton market having a stimu-
lating effect upon all mercantile
affairs in that section.

In a broad way the shoe industry
may be regarded as moving toward a
basis upon which the wholesale trade
can operate with confidence and a
degree of freedom.

Packer Hide Market

The demand for packer hides keeps
up a steady pace, although the busi-
ness in leather is yet too limited to
understand the wisdom of it. Fol-
lowing are the prices for the week
ended September 15:

United Gas Improvement, quarterly
of 1% on common, payable October 15
to stock of September 30. This is the
same amount as was paid in previous
quarter. Usual quarterly of 1% on
preferred, payable December 15 to stock
of November 30.

McAndrews & Forbes, quarterly of
2% on common and 1% on preferred,
payable October 15 to stock of Sep-
tember 30. Three months ago 1%
was declared on common.

Godaux Sugars, Incorporated, quarterly
of 1% on first preferred, payable
October 1 to stock of September 17.

Stover Manufacturing, quarterly of
2% on common, payable October 1 to
stock of September 20.

American Power-Light, quarterly of
1% on preferred, payable October 1 to
stock of September 17.

Pacific Gas & Electric, quarterly of
\$1.25 on common, payable October 15
to stock of September 30.

Alabama Power & Light, quarterly
of 1% on preferred, payable October 1
to stock of September 30.

Canadian Cotton, quarterly of 2% on
common and 1% on preferred, pay-
able October 4 to stock of Septem-
ber 23.

D. P. Robinson Company, quarterly
of 1% on first preferred, payable
October 1 to stock of September 23.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Japan's exports, which dropped
from approximately \$53,000,000 in
June to \$40,000,000 in July, returned
to \$52,000,000 for August, which com-
pares with \$37,000,000 for August,
1920. Imports, which declined from
\$74,000,000 for June to \$55,000,000 for
July, rose again to \$65,000,000 in Au-
gust, which was greater than the \$61-
000,000 total for August, 1920. The
excess of imports over exports for
eight months of this year is \$131,000-
000, as against \$215,000,000 for the
same period last year.

What is believed to be the greatest
amount of sugar ever produced by any
sugar factory in the world in a single
season was turned out by Central
Delicias in Cuba, which has just
closed with 768,378 bags, or 109,768
tons, of raw sugar to its credit.

It is reported that importers of wool
in Germany are being offered liberal
credit terms from South America,
South Africa, Australia and France,
extending in some cases to two years'
time. The "consumptive capacity" of
Germany during the year 1913 was
reckoned to be 220,805 short tons, and
it is assumed that during 1921 the do-
mestic market will reach a figure
something less than two-thirds of the
pre-war consumption.

The International Institute of Agri-
culture at Rome places the 1921 yield
of wheat in the United States, Canada,
Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Bulgaria,
Spain, Finland, Alsace Lorraine, Hun-
gary, Greece, India, Japan, Algeria,
Morocco and Tunis at 1,345,434,000
bushels, or 97.9 per cent of last year.

STEEL PRICES CUT

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Newton
Steel Company, following the recent
reduction by the American Sheet Tin
Plate Company, has cut prices for flat
finished sheets from 4.70 cents to 4.35
cents for 22-gauge auto body stock; a
differential of 1.50 cents is being al-
lowed and for 28 gauge a differential
of more than 3 cents from present
levels.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton
futures closed easy yesterday. Octo-
ber 1930; December 1930; January
1931; March 1931; May 1931. Spot
quiet; middling 19.80.

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ness in leather is yet too limited to
understand the wisdom of it. Fol-
lowing are the prices for the week
ended September 15:

	Tr. Ago	Tr. Ago
2,000 Sept. brand cows	10	21
5,000 Jiv-Aug-Sept light Tex sters	14	25
25,000 Jiv-Aug-Sept light Tex sters	14	25
10,000 Jiv-Aug-Sept ex-it Tex sters	10	21
2,000 Sept. brand cows	13	25
5,000 Sept. Colorado sters	13	25
20,000 Aug-Sept light native cows	14	25
16,000 Aug-Sept native sters	14	25

There seemed to be a strong desire
to obtain what summer hides were
offered, but attempts to break the ask-
ing price proved futile. The packers
declined to book September futures,
so that course kept the trading close
to stocks at hand.

Extreme light hides move slowly,
and are the only grades that are ac-
cumulating at present. The bulk of
hides is about up to the average, for
the season, but branded light slaughter
shows a fair falling off from previous
summer records. Country hides are
quite active, but quotations are very
low, although for the top grades prices
are firm.

Within another month quotations
will see the usual drop, probably lower
than might be considered commensu-
rate with the falling off in quality,
and if the demand for leather does not
materially improve, prices for grubby
hides may go to a lower range than
ordinarily expected.

The Leather Markets

There is quite an active movement
in heavy sole leather in the Boston
market. Sole cutters are taking size-
able lots of union backs and bends
with more or less frequency, and fac-
tory buying is improving. Prices
change but little, though the following
were held with marked firmness:
Steers backs 48-49 cents, cow backs
42-43 cents. Oak sole tanners also
booked a fair lot of orders last week.
Steers oak backs sold at 55-50 cents,
cows 50-48 cents, clear flinders bends
brought 80-70 cents. Chicago dealers
report sales increasing in number, but
average small individually. Philadel-
phia tanners state that factory buying
improves weekly, all weights selling,
but the demand centers around the
better grades.

The Boston calfskin market is busy
on the newer tannages, and the
choicer grades of standards, trading in
the lower qualities being desultory.

Chicago tanners are shipping the
middle, and top grades of calf, both
colors, and blacks as they arrive, the
better quality being well sold up, but
doing little in the specialties. Philadel-
phia dealers are having a steady
business on all grades, firsts and
seconds taking precedence. Prices are
now too firm, in fact their strength
depends upon an expected demand.
The call for patent leather is good,
and steadily improving, all markets
of the country reporting a limited
supply of the first and second grades.
Prices are strong. Prospective con-
ditions look good.

The side upper leather trade still
swings between a fair amount of ac-
tivity and mediocre dealings. It con-
tinues to remain a buyer's market,
dealters being unable to book orders
at quoted figures, excepting small
lots. Prices low and result in
little or no profit to the tanners. Top
grades of full grain colored sides 28
cents, but prime qualities of colors
and blacks are obtainable from 22-18
cents, and good leather, but small lots,
from 16-12 cents. Chicago and St.
Louis are selling full grain black
sides, also colors, but special tannages
move slowly.

Boston tanners of glazed kid are
having a good call for small, fine
skins in both colors and blacks, and
report a price range of 80 to 90 cents.
Philadelphia tanners of kid are forced
to extend their output to supply the
demand for the finer selections and the
middle grades. They also have
some foreign trade, which might in-
clude all selections, did not prices
clash with their ideas of value.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

Increasing Number of Works in
Operation Is One of the En-
couraging Signs of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The fact that
the number of steel works in opera-
tion is gradually increasing is an en-
couraging sign, but the prices of
British steel materials are still too
high to compete successfully with
continental products in the home mar-
ket. British manufacturers of fin-
ished steel, however, are showing an
increasing inclination to meet foreign
competition, for export and are re-
ported to have cut prices on one or
two orders that have come into the
market in very few cases, however,
have British makers' offers succeeded
in securing business against con-
tinental works.

The tendencies of the market are
very puzzling at the moment and
while French, Belgian and German
works declare that they are selling
below cost and must advance their
prices, and in a few instances are
actually holding out for higher prices,
the tone of the market shows no im-
provement, and where important quan-
tities are concerned price concessions
have been made. As a result buyers
have become rather more chary of
entering into commitments and the more
active trading which was recently ap-
parent seems to have subsided.

There is little real improvement in
the pig iron market and while makers
are determined not to resume opera-
tions on a large scale until costs of
raw material, particularly fuel, permit
of production on a competitive basis,
the demand is quiet and even the
cheap continental iron finds few buy-
ers. The British export trade in this
department is dead for the time being.
Prospects in the near future are not
bright in the iron and steel trades,
but with the close of the holiday
period a revival in trading is hoped
for, although this can scarcely be on
a large scale until further price re-
adjustments have been made.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITES WIN
IN ST. LOUIS GOLF

Outmet Captures a Close Match While Evans Wins With Ease Over Dexter—Most Victories Are Won by One-Sided Scores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Favorites won their matches in the first round of the United States National amateur golf championship here yesterday, most of the victories being by one-sided scores. Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, who has an easy time in his contest with C. L. Dexter of Dallas, Texas, winning 10 up and 9 to play.

The closest match of the day was the one in which R. A. Gardner of Chicago, former national amateur champion and member of the team which the United States sent to England to compete in the British amateur tournament this summer, defeated Clark Spier, of Seattle, Washington, 1 up. The match was a hard struggle all the way and was decided on the last green when the Chicago golfer sank a three-foot putt for a 4, after Spier had dropped a seven-foot putt into the cup.

Another close match, and one which attracted the largest gallery of the afternoon, was the contest between Francis Outmet of Boston, former national amateur and open champion, and M. R. Marston of Philadelphia. Outmet came from behind in the afternoon and won out from his fellow easterner, 2 up and 1 to play.

Marston played brilliant golf in the morning 18 holes and finished with a lead of 5 up. Marston also won the first hole in the afternoon, going 4 up, when Outmet regained his skill with the putter and began sinking long shots on the green.

Outmet halved the second hole of the afternoon round and then took the third, fourth, fifth, halved the sixth and won the seventh and eighth. The Boston star, playing cautiously and with the utmost care, never relinquished his lead thereafter. Both players were erratic and on numerous holes in the afternoon round both picked up the balls. The cards follow:

Morning Round
Outmet—Outmet 2..... 5 3 2 4 7 4 3 4 5—37
Marston..... 4 3 5 5 6 4 5 4 3—38
In—Outmet 4..... 4 4 4 7 5 4 5 4 3—79
Marston..... 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 3—79

Afternoon Round
Outmet—Outmet 2..... 6 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3—35
Marston..... 5 3 3 5 4 4 5 4 3—39
In—Outmet 4..... 4 3 3 5 5 4 4 2
Marston..... 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 2

The twentieth hole was not played. The two British contenders for America's highest honor in the amateur golf world survived the first round with ease. T. D. Armour of Scotland defeated Lee Stoll of Seattle, 5 up and 4 to play, while W. I. Hunter of Deal, England, had easy sailing in his contest with E. H. Bankard of Chicago winning 7 up and 5 to play.

Bankard was expected to give Hunter a stiff struggle, as the Chicagoan on Monday had the better of Champion Evans in their qualifying round. Had Evans and Bankard been playing match play, the national title-holder would have been eliminated by the score of 4 up and 5 to play.

However, as it was, he was unable to keep as straight to the line as he had in his match with Evans, and the Briton was never in danger after the first nine holes. They were even to that point, when Hunter gained a lead and never was overtaken. At the end of the morning round the Briton was 2 up.

J. P. Guilford, of Boston, reputed to be one of the longest drivers in the east, easily disposed of George von Elm, from Salt Lake City, who recently won the Trans-Mississippi championship. The score was 5 up and 4 to play. At the end of the morning round the easterner was 1 up on his opponent.

The most consistent golf of the day was exhibited in R. T. Jones' victory over C. L. Wolf of St. Louis, 12 up and 11 to play. The Atlanta boy displayed accuracy with wooden clubs and irons unexcelled during the tournament. He won the first three holes, finished the morning 2 up and ended the match with a birdie 2 on the seventh hole in the afternoon.

In his morning round he made 13 consecutive holes in par or better, there being one birdie in the collection. The St. Louis player was unable to stand the fast pace. The match in the morning attracted the largest gallery of the day, but in the afternoon it had become so one-sided that the spectators hurried over to catch the Outmet match. Jones' card follows:

Morning Round
Par..... 4 3 2 4 5 4 4 5—35
Outmet..... 4 3 5 5 6 4 5 4 3—38
Par..... 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 3—72
In..... 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 3—72

The following are the pairings for today:
J. P. Guilford vs. Francis Weber;
R. R. Johnston vs. Francis Outmet;
R. E. Bockenkamp vs. Charles Evans Jr.;
J. W. Sweeter vs. L. E. Evans;
T. D. Armour vs. R. A. Gardner;
R. E. Knepper vs. Robert Stein;
J. S. Manion vs. W. I. Hunter;
R. T. Jones Jr. vs. O. T. Willing.

The summary:
UNITED STATES NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
J. P. Guilford defeated George von Elm, 5 and 4.
Dovey Weber defeated R. E. Lord, 3 and 2.
R. R. Johnston defeated Albert Becker, 2 and 1.
Francis Outmet defeated M. R. Marston, 2 and 1.
R. E. Bockenkamp defeated Edward Heid, 5 and 1.

Charles Evans Jr. defeated C. L. Dexter, 10 and 9.
J. W. Sweeter defeated J. G. Anderson, 6 and 4.
R. A. Gardner defeated A. P. Boyd, 3 and 2.
T. D. Armour defeated L. E. Stoll, 5 and 4.
R. E. Knepper defeated Joseph Wells, 1 up.
J. S. Manion defeated J. M. Simpson, 6 and 4.
J. W. Hunter defeated E. H. Bankard, 7 and 5.
R. T. Jones Jr. defeated C. L. Wolf, 12 and 11.
J. P. Willing defeated R. M. Lewis, 5 and 4.

The cards of those who qualified for match play in the 36-hole round Monday follow:

Francis Outmet, Boston..... 69 75 144
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City..... 71 79 147
J. P. Guilford, Boston..... 71 74 151
J. A. Gardner, Chicago..... 73 73 152
E. H. Bankard, Chicago..... 73 74 153
R. E. Bockenkamp, Chicago..... 73 74 153
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul..... 73 75 152
W. T. Hunter, England..... 73 77 154
Geo. Von Elm, Salt Lake City..... 74 74 154
Clark Spier, Seattle..... 74 75 154
O. F. Willing, Portland..... 77 77 154
T. D. Armour, Scotland..... 80 76 155
M. R. Marston, Philadelphia..... 80 76 155
L. E. Stoll, Seattle..... 81 75 152
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago..... 77 81 153
C. L. Dexter, Dallas..... 81 78 153
C. L. Wolf, St. Louis..... 80 79 159
A. J. Anderson, New York..... 81 78 152
Edward Heid, St. Louis..... 78 81 159
J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis..... 81 79 160
J. S. Manion, St. Louis..... 85 75 160
R. E. Bockenkamp, Chicago..... 83 78 153
L. E. Stoll, Seattle..... 83 78 153
R. E. Lord, St. Louis..... 81 81 162
Dovey Weber, Chicago..... 82 80 162
Albert Becker, Chicago..... 82 80 162
J. W. Sweeter, New York..... 83 74 159
R. S. Bush, St. Louis..... 83 80 162
Russell Smith, Portland..... 85 78 163

GREAT NECK TEAM
WINS POLO MATCH

Defeats Meadowbrook of Westbury, Long Island, in Second Encounter for National Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In one of the most brilliant polo matches played so far in the United States national championship tournament, the Great Neck (Long Island) team defeated the Meadowbrook team of Westbury, Long Island, in the second match for the open title at the Bala field yesterday by 9 goals to 8.

Great Neck owes its thrilling victory to the individual efforts of R. Wanmaker 2d, who scored the winning goal in the ninth period after 42 seconds of gruelling riding on both sides. Wanmaker also registered three more goals.

Devereux Milburn, the veteran internationalist, was at back for the Meadowbrook team and accounted for two goals.
F. S. von Stade, No. 1 on the Meadowbrook team, kept his team in the running at all times by scoring four pretty goals.

Today's event was the first opportunity Philadelphia has had to see an all-American team in action in recent years. L. E. Stoddard and J. W. Webb from the team that lifted the world's polo championship cup at Hurlingham were joined by R. Wanmaker 2d and R. Strawbridge Jr., two Philadelphia boys who helped win the junior championship last week. The veteran Milburn drafted E. Bacon and the hard hitting E. S. von Stade, and with the assistance of Capt. R. H. Hon. F. A. Guest of the British Air Ministry upheld the Meadowbrook colors and gave Rockaway a memorable battle.

But for a mixup between Milburn and Guest in the seventh period, Meadowbrook would have been able to win out in the regulation match. Milburn had an easy chance to score a goal but overrode the ball and let it lay for Guest to hit through the goal posts. Wanmaker then pounced on the ball and dribbled it almost the length of the field for a snappy goal.

Rockaway, Long Island, meets the army first team, winners of Monday's match in the third of the open tournament matches, Thursday and Great Neck will play the winner of that match next Monday.

Great Neck..... 9
Meadowbrook..... 8
L. E. Stoddard..... F. S. von Stade
R. Wanmaker 2d..... Capt. F. A. Guest
J. W. Webb..... E. C. Brown
R. E. Strawbridge Jr..... Devereux Milburn

Score—Great Neck 9, Meadowbrook 8. Goals—Wanmaker 4, Webb 2, Strawbridge 2, Stoddard for Great Neck. Von Stade 4, Milburn 2, Guest and Bacon for Meadowbrook. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Time—Eight periods of 7½ m. each and an extra period of 42 s.

MISS CECIL LEITCH
LEADS QUALIFIERS

OTTAWA, Ontario—Miss Cecil Leitch, British and French woman golf champion, turned in the lowest card for the qualifying round of play in the Canadian women's golf championship tournament here Monday when she made the 18-hole course of the Rivermead Club in 84. It was remarkable golf on the part of Miss Leitch and the nearest cards to her were three of 89 turned in by Miss Joyce Hutton of Toronto, Ontario; Mrs. W. C. Gavin of New York, New York; and Miss Helen Page of the Royal Golf Club of Ottawa, Ontario.

Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta, Georgia, the present Canadian and United States champion, turned in a card of 90 while Miss Ada Mackenzie, the Canadian champion of 1919, had a card of 92. Miss Leitch's card follows:

Out..... 5 7 6 4 3 4 4 3—41
In..... 5 7 6 4 4 4 5 1—42

WEST VIRGINIA HAS
LARGE SQUAD OUT

Candidates for the Varsity Football Team Are Learning the Dartmouth College System Under Coach C. W. Spears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—Forty-five members of the West Virginia University football squad have returned to Morgantown after three weeks of the most rigorous training a mountaineer squad has ever undergone. August 29 the men were gathered at Deer Park, Maryland, and C. W. Spears had 18 full days with the squad there, two workouts marking each 24 hours spent in camp.

On Saturday at Fairmont the 1921 season will be formally ushered in a contest which promises to show conclusively whether or not Spears has the material and whether, in a preliminary way, at least, he has been able to teach the men the kind of football knowledge which for four years made his teams among the most powerful in the country at Dartmouth College.

Backfield material appears scarce, and among the backs there is considerably more possibility of accurate prediction than in the line or at the ends.

Homer Martin, Fred Simon and George Hill, to all appearances, will most certainly fill the three places behind the quarterback when the team lines up to receive Wesleyan's initial kickoff. All three are veterans. Martin played regularly last year at fullback, but under Spears he has been shifted to halfback. Simon, who is playing the other halfback, earned his letter last year but was not a regular player. George Hill earned his letter in 1919, but failed to gain the distinction last year. He appears to be the most likely selection for fullback. At quarterback George Nardick looks better than any of the rest, though William Heiser, last year's freshman end; Kenneth Craver and Douglas Bowers, star from the 1920 freshman team, look exceptionally promising.

For substitute backs, aside from those named for quarterback, it seems that Spears is harder put than at any other point in the whole West Virginia University gridiron situation. Ross Lytle, last year's quarterback, who has been shifted to halfback, is doing well. Joseph Bartlett and Stephen Harriett, both from the freshman team, Hugh Craddock and Edward Garrity have shown the most promise.

At center Coach Spears is well fortified. In Hamberg, though his distinction is harder put than at any other point in the whole West Virginia University gridiron situation, he is doing well. Joseph Bartlett and Stephen Harriett, both from the freshman team, Hugh Craddock and Edward Garrity have shown the most promise.

At the guards, Capt. Robert Kay and Joseph Setron of the 1920 team are both being pushed hard by a newcomer named Russell Clarke. All three are possessed of the requisites of good guards. At the tackles the situation is even better with Charles Dilcher and Russell Merideth, guard on the 1917 eleven and end on the 1920 team, holding regular places, while Joseph Harriett, veteran of three years, Charles Howard and Frank Flanagan, substitute tackle last year, are at present in reserve, along with a half dozen other less capable men.

Robert Hawkins and C. B. Kiger, both of whom played regularly last year, are again available for the ends; but Kiger, apparently, is not coming up to Spears' specifications. He has shifted him around somewhat to tackle and then back to end. Hawkins has been holding his own, but only by the hardest of work against Frank Graham, Herbert Garred, E. M. Johnston, Pierre Hill of the freshman team last year and Charles Williams. To all appearances all these men have the physical qualifications, but Spears must teach them a lot of football before they can satisfy him.

HIGHLANDERS WIN
AND TAKE LEAD AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

New York..... Won 53..... P. C. 623
Cleveland..... 50..... 54..... 625
St. Louis..... 49..... 51..... 611
Boston..... 47..... 50..... 600
Washington..... 47..... 51..... 607
Detroit..... 46..... 50..... 598
Chicago..... 45..... 49..... 585
Philadelphia..... 45..... 49..... 583

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 4, Detroit 3
Boston 7, Cleveland 4
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1
New York at Chicago 9

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston
Detroit at New York
Chicago at Washington
St. Louis at Philadelphia

NEW YORK BACK IN LEAD
NEW YORK, New York—The Highlanders returned to first place in the American League yesterday, defeating Detroit, 4 to 2, while Cleveland was losing to Boston. Detroit made eight hits off Harper, but they were well scattered. The score by innings:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
New York..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 7
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2

Batteries—Harper and Schanz; Cole, Hollings and Woodall. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

RED SOX BEAT CLEVELAND
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland had a safe lead until the eighth inning when Boston scored six runs. Boston won, 7 to 4, notwithstanding 11 safe hits by Cleveland. The score by innings:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 7
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2

E. E. BENSON WINS
SWIMMING TITLE

Polo, Yachting and Cricket Most Interesting in Ireland in the Week Ending August 27

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—E. E. Benson of Dublin University carried off the 440-yard swimming championship of Ireland, which, with the final of a polo-pool tournament, some interesting yachting and a couple of senior league cricket matches, formed the most interesting sporting events in Ireland during the week which ended August 27. Five Dublin men journeyed to Belfast for the 440-yard swimming championship of Ireland and did well to provide occupants for both first and third places. Ten competitors faced the starter, five from Dublin and five from Belfast. Swimming a very steady stroke, Benson went to the front at an early stage, J. S. Brady and D. G. Monroe being close up. Brady dropped back later and the race resolved itself into a duel between Benson and Monroe. The former put in a strong finish, coming in a yard ahead of M. J. Brophy, and thus the record of 6 m. 3.25, made by G. S. Dockrell of Dublin University in 1910 still stands.

The final match for the "Polo Monthly" Cup, eventually won by Marlborough, which defeated Killybegs by 8 goals to 3, turned out a poor game, and there was but a small attendance at the Nine Acres ground, Phoenix Park. Being the stronger team on paper, Killybegs had to allow its opponents a goal, but this was wiped out in the opening chukker, when Captain Rogerson scored in great style. The second chukker was very even until just on time, when Captain King-French finished off a good gallop by J. G. Lear and scored for Marlborough. The same player scored again in the third period, and from this point onward Marlborough was on top. The Killybegs side became very uneven and played much below form. In the fourth chukker Mr. Lear and Captain King-French both scored, and the latter added three more goals before the game finished, while Killybegs replied only once, Mr. Malcolm scoring in the final chukker.

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It was late in the afternoon before play could be started on the second day, and again the game went against the Leinster men, who scored only 125, J. R. Pigot, with 39, being the only batsman to seem at all comfortable against the Phoenix bowling. Hyndson and Chaytor again did well, obtaining three wickets for 25 and two for 39, respectively. Facing a deficit of 91 with only an hour left for play Phoenix was faced with a hard enough task, but so well did the batsmen go for the runs that there were still 15 minutes to play when they had scored 92 for the loss of three wickets. This was chiefly due to a good first wicket partnership by E. L. Kidd (26) and A. P. Kelly (36).

CHAIRMAN BABBITT ON FOOTBALL QUESTIONS
NEW YORK, New York—To keep football in hand as a college game, acceptable to colleges, and to present to the public a game justly and efficiently administered, are the two outstanding questions before the inter-collegiate football rules committee, declared Dr. J. A. Babbitt, chairman of its central board, at the commit-

tee's annual meeting Saturday night. Dr. Babbitt proposed a reorganization of the central board on a larger and more thorough scale to keep pace with the nation-wide growth of interest in the game. He suggested that an appropriation of \$150 a year from every college and university would finance a centrally-located office with a competent, salaried man in charge. More than 200 football coaches and officials from all parts of the country attended the meeting and discussed the interpretations of various rules which were referred to the rules committee for decision.

NEW TEAMS IN THE SECOND DIVISION
Derby County, Bradford and Crystal Palace Added to This Section of Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The second division of the English Association Football League is this season without Birmingham, Cardiff City and Stockport County. Birmingham and Cardiff, occupying first and second position respectively in the final standing for 1920-21, have been promoted to the first division, and Stockport, which brought up the rear last season, has descended to the third division. The loss thus sustained is, however, offset, numerically at any rate, by the arrival of three teams, Derby County, Bradford and Crystal Palace. Derby and Bradford fell out of the first division, being the two least successful teams therein last season, and Crystal Palace has ascended from the third division, the final standing of which it headed by reason of some consistent play when matters were at a critical point.

Of the newcomers, Crystal Palace was the only one to gain a victory on August 27, the first day of the 1921-22 season. The Palace opened its campaign with a home match, and entertained Notts Forest. The visitors included the off-honored international goal-keeper, Samuel Hardy, formerly of Aston Villa. He did not have much opportunity to shine, however, for the four shots which found the net were deftly placed well out of his reach. The Palace team gave a fine all-round display, and appeared strong enough in regard to forwards, halfbacks, and backs, to cause concern to any other second-division club. J. Alderson, the winners' goal keeper, had more to do than his vis-a-vis. The Palace fielded two international players, Robert McCracken, of Ireland, and J. T. Jones, of Wales. The latter scored a goal, the remaining three being obtained by members of the home forward line.

Fulham, although not including its latest acquisition to the side, N. Ducat, found Coventry City easy prey. Five goals were scored by Fulham and none by Coventry. Daniel Shea, one of the smartest inside-lefts playing the game at present, was in fine form, and he not only played brilliantly himself, but made his colleagues play brilliantly. He created openings, and altogether did much to make the forward line the effective attacking force that it was. Bernard Travers and Donald Cock, a brother of the better-known "J. G." who plays for Chelsea in the first division of the league, were second only to Shea in tying up the Everton defense. The trio accomplished a great deal, and scored 3 out of 5 goals, Cock netting twice. Shea and J. Torrance accounted for the others.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, the unsuccessful finalists in the English Cup last season, got off the mark rather badly, being defeated by the Rotherham County men, who obtained the only goal scored. A similar narrow margin decided the issue of the game between Bradford, formerly of the first division, and Leicester City. Derby County, as mentioned, did not make a brilliant commencement to its second division career. James Heathcote played a fine game at center-forward for Blackpool, and needed careful watching. He scored 2 of Blackpool's 4 goals. Derby's goals were both surprises. The first was obtained as the result of a mis-kick by a Blackpool defender, and the second came seven minutes before the final whistle. J. Moore taking a "snap" shot.

James Broad showed himself to be a very accurate marksman in the game between Stoke and West Ham, which ended in a win by 2 goals to 0 for the former. He put the ball in the net three times in the course of the game, but on two occasions no goal was allowed. Broad's brother, Thomas, formerly of Manchester City, was very speedy at outside-right, and, altogether, the Stoke team displayed good form. The same thing could hardly be said of West Ham, for the forwards appeared to be working without plans, and the halfback line was not nearly good enough to cope with the men opposed to it. The West Ham full-backs and goal keeper were, however, a redeeming feature, and were superior to the Stoke defense.

Barnsley and Clapton Orient each scored 3 goals, against Sheffield Wednesday and Bury, respectively. Only one drawn game was played, the participants in this being Hull City, which gained a dramatic victory over Burnley in the third round of the competition for the English Cup last season, and South Shields. Leeds United and Bristol City each obtained 2 goals, the former against Port Vale at Leeds, where the visitors netted only once. Bristol City was entertained by Notts County, and succeeded in preserving an impenetrable defense.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1880

MIDDLESEX WINS FROM WARWICK
J. W. Hearne Supplies a Fine Inning for 202 Runs in Recent English County Cricket Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDGBASTON, England—A fine innings for 202 runs by J. W. Hearne, of Middlesex, was the outstanding feature of a recent English county cricket championship match, between the champion side of last year and Warwickshire, at Edgbaston. Hearne's innings stood as the only three-figure score of the game, and, apart from C. A. Fiddian-Green, who hit up 90 in Warwickshire's first innings, no one else topped the half century. Middlesex eventually won by an innings and 18 runs.

Warwickshire batted first, but was all at sea against the Middlesex bowlers, especially Hearne. Hearne took 6 wickets for a total cost of 65 runs, and was greatly responsible for the fact that Warwickshire was all out for 264, Fiddian-Green being the only batsman to remain at the wickets for any length of time. Middlesex made none too brilliant a start when batting, and lost H. J. Kenyon when that player had scored only 2. Then came Hearne's innings, which alone raised the visitors' total to within the region of their opponents' score. Hearne received little support from the other members of the Middlesex eleven, as none seemed comfortable against Harry Howell's fast deliveries. G. A. Rotherham took six wickets for 121. After G. T. S. Stevens had been dismissed for a short innings, the Middlesex "fall" offered little resistance, two men failing to score at all.

Warwickshire needed 118 runs to avoid defeat by an innings, and this task proved beyond the powers of the home batsmen, whose second attempt yielded only 105. Top-score in this innings was made by W. G. Quaise, who carried out his bat for 81. Had some of his team-mates been able to offer an equally stout front to the bowling, the result of the match might have been different. Haig took five wickets and Stevens three. There was a belated stand by Smith, who scored 21, but nothing of note occurred, and Middlesex won without batting a second time. The summary:

WARWICKSHIRE
First Innings
L. A. Pates, c Hendren, b Hearne, 36
G. A. Fiddian-Green, c Murrell, b Hearne, 90
C. Charlesworth, run out, 9
W. G. Quaise, b Hearne, 81
R. L. Holdsworth, b Hearne, 24
G. A. Rotherham, b Murrell, 9
H. J. Kenyon, b Stevens, 5
H. E. Hearne, 10
F. R. Sault, not out, 24
E. J. Smith, c Durston, 0
Stevens, 7
R. I. Scorer, c Murrell, b Haig, 1
Harry Howell, b Allen, 9
Extras..... 29
Total..... 264

MIDDLESEX
First Innings
H. W. Lee, b Howell, 42
H. J. Kenyon, b Rotherham, 2
J. W. Hearne, b Howell, 81
J. H. Murrell, c Howell, 1
N. H. Hendren, c Bates, b Rotherham, 44
F. T. Mann, b Rotherham, 22
E. H. Hearne, c Quaise, b Howell, 10
G. T. S. Stevens, b Rotherham, 10
S. H. Saville, c Green, b Rotherham, 0
G. O. Allen, not out, 5
F. J. Durston, c Smith, b Rotherham, 6
Extras..... 36
Total..... 293

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING
O. M. R. W.
Haig..... 17 6 46 1
Durston..... 12 0 42 2
Hearne..... 26 4 65 6
Lee..... 13 5 31 0
Allen..... 7 0 32 1
Stevens..... 7 1 19 1

Second Innings
Haig..... 18 6 36 5
Durston..... 15 7 26 2
Hearne..... 5 0 17 0
Stevens..... 3 2 8 3

MIDDLESEX—First Innings
Howell..... 34 9 81 4
Rotherham..... 44 3 72 6
Quaise..... 31 5 71 0
Scorer..... 18 1 55 0
Charlesworth..... 6 2 15 0

E. E. BENSON WINS
SWIMMING TITLE

Polo, Yachting and Cricket Most Interesting in Ireland in the Week Ending August 27

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—E. E. Benson of Dublin University carried off the 440-yard swimming championship of Ireland, which, with the final of a polo-pool tournament, some interesting yachting and a couple of senior league cricket matches, formed the most interesting sporting events in Ireland during the week which ended August 27. Five Dublin men journeyed to Belfast for the 440-yard swimming championship of Ireland and did well to provide occupants for both first and third places. Ten competitors faced the starter, five from Dublin and five from Belfast. Swimming a very steady stroke, Benson went to the front at an early stage, J. S. Brady and D. G. Monroe being close up. Brady dropped back later and the race resolved itself into a duel between Benson and Monroe. The former put in a strong finish, coming in a yard ahead of M. J. Brophy, and thus the record of 6 m. 3.25, made by G. S. Dockrell of Dublin University in 1910 still stands.

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Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
estimating space, figure six words to the line.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

LITERARY LETTER

Karl, September 8, 1921.

MISSING now in residence at Island Farm, five miles from a railway station, and in the heart of a farming community, I can understand why farmers do not read the papers. They have not the time.

This morning I looked from my bedroom window not long after dawn. The birds and the farmers were already busy. An agreeable noise was being made by the birds, particularly the robins; their activity filled me with admiration. Birds, like children, delight in movement. The farmers moved more leisurely, but their wayward at 3 p. m. last evening was leading a horse from the stable and his son was calving a cow of little pigs. "What time have they," I asked myself, "for reading?" An everybody seemed to be doing something I thought that at least I might wash my face.

NOW, for the first time, I learn what an important place water plays in daily life. We have none at present. Our only supply is a beautiful, ancient pond, fringed with oak and apple trees, into which we dip pails, and carry them into the house. When I determined to wash my face I looked, according to custom, into the pond. It was empty. Our service is not yet organized. So I put on my dressing-gown, crept downstairs, selected a book, Viscount Escher's study of Kitchener, which had just arrived from London, for your true Bookman never undertakes any adventure without a book, and slipped out into the dewy morn. O, I also took a pail. On the margin of the pond I sat me down, having first ascertained that the moon's nest was in the same place, and spent half an hour. It may have been three-quarters, reading this most interesting book about Lord Kitchener, and making friends with a robin. My service was interrupted by the sound of Belinda's voice, rather louder than usual, exclaiming: "Where's the pail?" Her breakfast she said to me—Why that amuse is still on your cheek. I don't believe you've washed your face this morning.

AFTER breakfast, having noted that the masons and the carpenters, lately Kent workmen, had nearly finished making the living-room fairly element-tight, I proceeded to open the Post as we call it in England. Among the letters from friendly correspondents is one from J. H. S. of Surrey, who asks: "Can you devote some space to Herman Melville, the American author?" That will I do, gladly, a little later in a Bookman's Memorial. Melville has been much in my mind lately, for during the past year he had had an immense popularity among well, among the few and the many. "Herman Melville has here (in 'Moby-Dick') endowed human nature with writing that I believe to be absolutely unsurpassed. To read it and absorb it is the crown of one's reading life." I am reading "Moby-Dick" at this moment, and am astonished at its freshness, power and vitality. More among it is good news to hear that Prof. R. M. Weaver of Columbia University is writing a life of Herman Melville.

ANOTHER letter, a very nice letter, comes from this dear county of Kent where the writer, an American girl, charming, I am sure, is living. She says, "Have you ever traveled? Walter de la Mare, or any Lowell at length in your Bookman's Memories? They would be articles I should appreciate very much. Any reference to Miss Lowell is very interesting to me as Mother has known her; very well all her life. Consequently she is the best represented poet in our book-shelves." Walter de la Mare I have already "treated" in the issue for August 23. Miss Lowell I have been preparing to "treat," but have not done so because I have not all her books. An idea occurs to me. Some day I will motor to the house of my correspondent and beg leave to borrow Miss Lowell's various volumes. That will be pleasant to travel half across Kent, England, to borrow the poems of Miss Lowell of Boston, United States of America.

ANOTHER correspondent, L. E. D. of Boston, asks if the initials "Q. R." stand for "Quite Right." No, my dear; as I have said before, the nearest approach to their inner significance is contained in the names Quintin Rockefeller. Another, D. B. of Tennessee, liked the article called "Landscapes Loveliness." Well, I rather liked it myself, for the simple reason that one is happy when one is writing about beautiful things that other people do not seem to have adequately praised. This correspondent pays Belinda rather a left-handed compliment. She says: "I was so sure that Madame Belinda (by the by, Belinda likes to be referred to not as 'Madame,' but as 'that interesting looking young woman with the hazel blue eyes') was English and that I know the type. I believe I do not like her so well now that she is my countrywoman." Oh! In justice to Belinda I should say that she left America when she was 17, and is always wanting to rush back there—for a month or two.

ANOTHER letter (after this I must hasten on to literary matters) is from Tennessee. S. W. C. writes: "Nobody has forgotten you here in Tennessee—America. Please remember me to Belinda of Georgia, America. And, by the way, hasn't a single American said anything mean or critical about you that you had to ventriloquize poor William and make him do it?" Of course not, and even if a single American did, I should copy the thing, and just go on "treat" until.

OH, another correspondent asks me what Radford Kipling is doing. I am able to answer promptly as, I imagine for the first time, this reticent and aloof author has written a kind of advance paragraph about a new book. It is contained in a letter he sent to the Editor of the Household Magazine, which I quote:

"The history of the First Battalion of the Irish Guards has been completed, and the maps for it, including the histories of the Second Battalion under way, and I hope to have it finished by autumn. I am trying to present the daily life and experiences of the regiment as they are set out on the diaries, and illustrated by what private documents are available; and to enter into larger military questions as little as possible."

THE author of "Plain Tales From the Hills" has been captured by the cinema. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Kipling sat, the only spectators, in the Alhambra Theatre, London, watching the film production of his story called "Without Benefit of Clergy." This is to be followed by "The Gate of the Hundred Sorrows." Mr. Kipling, we are told by Mr. Kinsella, has got the camera point of view perfectly, and is now "film wise." His detailed descriptions of scenes for the film stories are "wonderful." He will write 2000 words to describe one building. The films are being produced at Los Angeles, California, but models of the details are first submitted to him at his house in the old village of Burwash, Sussex.

IN the opening paragraph of this letter I described how I read Lord Escher's study of Lord Kitchener when I should have been washing my face. It took two days to finish it, as our lighting arrangements at Island Farm are not as efficient or as brilliant as those on Broadway, or as brilliant as those on Broadway. When I suggested that there should be attached to my head one of those dear little pierced brass brackets for holding a candle, made in the craft schools, the Juffrow, who, under the tuition of Belinda, is becoming quite Belinda-like, remarked, "My dear, you must remember that you are living in an Elizabethan cottage, not in an art gallery suburb."

TO Straight Statements I have added: "Great man he was, but not cast in the greatest mold. He was not, like Napoleon or Cromwell or William of Orange, always true to type, as the greatest men of action almost invariably are. Reckoned to be firm and resolute and strong, he was certainly at times all three, but he was also during the last years of his life often malleable and irresolute. Silent, reserved, and secretive, he was certainly at times all three, but he could also be garrulous and self-revealing. . . . Persistently he cared for things—objects as the French call them—and this form of self-indulgence is perhaps rarely combined with a love for human beings. He loved Broomie, (his country place) which was the work of his hands. . . . He cared nothing for decorations except in so far as they would adorn Broomie. He told a friend who had offered him some books for the Broomie library, whose empty shelves yawned at him as a stimulus for acquisition: 'Give me old bindings; the books don't matter.'"

(From "The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener" by Viscount Escher.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are: "A Political Pilgrim in Europe." By Mrs. Philip Snowden. "Because Mrs. Snowden, the wife of the Socialist, has a seeing eye and a lively pen, and one may detect in her book the gradual growth of Socialism into Wisdom." "The Home Life of Swinburne." By Mrs. Watts-Dunton. "Because Mrs. Watts-Dunton was the wife of Theodore Watts-Dunton, who looked after Swinburne at The Pines—the famous Pines at the foot of Putney Hill."

PROMISING VERSES

THE Buzards and Other Poems. By Martin Armstrong. London: Martin Secker, 2s.

MR. Armstrong is at his best when he writes of simple, homely country things, of the English fields and lanes, with their everyday sights and sounds, of the moods of the landscape, as they change with the seasons, of birds and flowers. He is a delicate and an exact observer, and on almost every page we meet with some instance of his clearness of vision and gift of expression. He tells us how his two buzzards, "so effortless and so strong," took half a mile of sunlight in one long sweep

and of little freshets of leakage shyly streaming among dark tangles. But he is alive also to those sudden, fleeting gleams of beauty which transfigure the gloom of great towns, and render them for a few passing moments ethereal and marvelous. Standing on London Bridge in the December twilight, he notes how the buildings ranked and piled became

One many-towered shape
Modelled and moulded out of light,
Soft colored light that glows
On the seaward side like violet
And westwards like the rose,

and how
Twelve gilded vanes stand clear and high,
So steeply far away
Like little tongues of flame against blue sky.

But all that he sees with his eyes are only manifestations, as they were to Wordsworth, of a deeper inner reality. It would be rash to assert that these poems bear the stamp of greatness, but there is evidence to show that their author is acquiring a growing mastery over his instrument. He has reprinted here two pieces from an earlier volume and these may serve as a gauge by which we can measure the development of his talent.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener. By Reginald Viscount Escher. London: John Murray, 10s. 6d.

Sir George Arthur's biography of Lord Kitchener will not easily be superseded, and Lord Escher would be the last man to attempt the task. But a little book of 200 pages can do something which a biography in several volumes cannot do: for when the historian has said his last word about Lord Kitchener there is still something left to say; something quite short and poignant, which the man in the street, who is no historian, will understand. Lord Escher has tried to do it in this book; a diary, which recorded passing events as they appeared to the diarist at the time of their happening, is given to us uncorrected and almost unaltered; it still has all the freshness of first impressions, the inimitable vividness that is only to be found in the instant records of great events. No one can doubt that the tragedy of Lord Kitchener is best told with a few deft strokes of the pen, as Lord Escher tells it, rather than in the laborious and detailed record of his career.

The tragedy, of course, was not his passing. The tragedy is that the man who was called to the helm in 1914 was the man we see portrayed by Jean Baptiste Gath, and not the K. of K. whose picture is the splendid frontispiece of this volume.

Not many men in history have become legends, as Kitchener became while he was yet alive. The myths that gathered about him, the memory of Alexander and of Hannibal were consciously revived in the twentieth century by that incurable romanticism that lies so near the roots of human nature. No cynic could make us believe that K. of K. was a man like other men; public imagination, half playfully and half fearfully, ascribed to him a mysterious power that cannot be named, and the almost superstitious awe which his personality inspired was consecrated and perpetuated by the manner of his passing. He was a hero, an idol if you will; but to think and read of him makes one glad that men are prone to hero-worship.

Between the Charybdis of mystic superstition and the Scylla of a vulgar cynicism Lord Escher's career was not an easy one to steer. It might perhaps have been better not to make the attempt, for in many ways the less said now about Lord Kitchener the better. We all cherish our illusions, and there is often something almost sacrilegious about the white light of truth. Not that Lord Escher's book need necessarily offend the susceptibilities even of an ardent hero-worshiper; he is writing of his friend and he writes often with a loving gentleness that has its charm. But one may choose to leave some things to the imagination rather than reduce them to cold print.

Even for those who prefer the blissful ignorance of their own imaginations to the hard facts of history, there is some compensation in this book. There are many illustrations of K's uncanny foresight, of his reliance on instinct and intuition against reason, of his unquestioned supremacy when personalities were fairly matched one against the other. "It is the last and not the first million England can put into the field, that will give us victory," he told the Australians before ever the war had broken out. The first figure to shape itself in his mind in 1914, when others were talking of a four months' war, was thirty divisions "as the minimum he would be likely to require"; and in October, 1915, he had already doubled his estimate and hit upon almost the exact number of British divisions in the field when the war ended, years after his work was done. It is these few great things, the bigness and the sureness of the man, that one wishes to remember.

But Lord Escher has to tell us a lot of little things that, things that a student of human nature will be glad to collect, strange contradictions that a novelist might have imagined, but that will sometimes hurt, the hero-worshiper. "Old Woolwich comrades of Lord Kitchener remember a lank, overgrown boy, ill-dressed, untidy, and not over-careful of his person. . . . Even in early days he was stand-off and haughty of demeanor. . . . This aloofness never left him. . . . He was lacking in social graces." So much for the externals; and of the inner secrets of the mind there is more to tell in the same strain: "His mind had ranged ideas, which led to the confusion of his own ideas and to chaos in much that he undertook to accomplish. . . . His temperament was unsuited to discussion and inevitable compromise. . . . I am not sure that he trusted anyone. . . . His mind, untrained to study, was closed to the mystery of books. . . . He neither asked nor took advice of any man. . . . He neither argued nor discussed; he simply ignored. . . . When confronted by a reminder of the troubles of 1816 that for many years afterward beset the country, it was obvious that he had never heard of them; but he tossed the subject aside with the remark that events never recurred, and that the thing never happened a second time."

Perhaps one ought not to want to see only one side of the picture; but certainly a good deal of what Lord Escher has to tell leaves the impression that, reluctantly perhaps, and only for honesty's sake, he has been at pains to examine the packing and the paper at the back of the side which is usually kept turned to the wall. Yet he is eagerly appreciative of the other more engaging aspects of Lord Kitchener's character, and it is perhaps difficult to maintain that he has not held the balance fairly. "I have heard," he said that he was of rough, even

coarse manners; that he resented plain speech, and was free in administering rebuke. I saw none of these traits in him. I never saw him otherwise than courteous, patient, and ready to hear the other side of any question reasonably argued. . . . But (there is always a but) "he was severe on men who failed him, and those who served him had to succeed, for he took no excuses. . . . He was never seen to address or even notice a private soldier. . . . It may be that his mind was 'farther' than his words, 'true like Rhodes,' as Lord Milner called him, that, 'like many uncultured men he was apt to take himself as the measure of the world' and that 'he was not cast in the greatest mold.' But 'the common people,' Lord Escher tells us, 'were not concerned with the Fabian process, the mediocre reasoning, the stolid approach to obvious conclusions, which irritated his colleagues.' These unhappy qualities may, as he says, have destroyed the admiration, the affection, almost the respect of the politicians who were the companions of his task; but the common people will prefer to think still that Kitchener was too big a man to be easily understood. His 'unimpassioned personality' may have been, perhaps, a weakness but the reverse side of his grandeur, and if 'the miasma of Downing Street acted on him like a spell,' so that he felt unfitted for his task, the fault may have lain not so much with K. of K. as with Downing Street, which is a narrower place than those desert spaces to which he had been accustomed all his life.

IV
But there is a great deal in this book which is not directly concerned with Lord Kitchener himself, and in this respect the title is a little misleading. Certainly the sketch of K's character is the most elaborate and the longest; but chiefly because Lord Escher repeats himself on this subject a little freely. The book contains a great number of other sketches for contemporary portraits, some of which, though drawn with swift strokes and in a more impressionistic manner, are more successful than the central figure. Sir John French, Sir Francis Bertie, the French Ambassador in Paris, Sir Henry Wilson, who became chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir William Robertson, who preceded him, Sir Maurice Hankey, the shadow and (some say) the guardian angel of Mr. Lloyd George, Joffre and Gallieni, and other figures familiar at the Grand Quartier General, are all included in Lord Escher's gallery. Indeed it is for these incidental and sometimes irrelevant sketches that the book is chiefly interesting and valuable.

But there are other additions which will be, perhaps, less welcome. It would be unfair, no doubt, to criticize a diary for its irrelevances; and this book, based on Lord Escher's diary, is still in a form scarcely to be distinguished from the daily jottings and casual observations of a man who had interesting opportunities. But Lord Escher has scarcely enhanced the value of his work for the general public by including without qualification so many of his own personal opinions and reflections, recorded (as in a diary one would record them) in a downright and didactic manner that deprives them of any but a personal interest. Nor has sufficient care been always taken to distinguish what is the author's personal standpoint from what would have been the attitude of his hero. To say, for example, that Lord Kitchener lived to see the victory of the Allies "he would have supported the principles and forms of the Treaty of Versailles which are believed to be those for which Marshal Foch has contended" is scarcely a legitimate method of characterization. Nor, probably, would Marshal Foch accept the suggestion as either truthful or complimentary.

On the civilian control of the army in time of war, on conscription, on the value of books, on the future development of warfare, on strategy and liberalism and the importance of the Battle of the Somme, and indeed on many other subjects, Lord Escher takes this opportunity of making obiter dicta which would be more convincing if the bare assertions were either supported by evidence or argument, or else more moderately phrased.

But few men can have had greater opportunities of observation over a wide field the inner history of the Great War, and Lord Escher could not fail to have many interesting things to tell. He asserts that in the spring of 1914 "a treaty was drafted, and all but ratified, which was currently believed to have given to Germany everything she desired."

V
For the variety of the personalities portrayed, incidentally but always carefully, Lord Escher's book is interesting to any student of the war and of its inner significance. But apart from this personal interest, this study of Lord Kitchener is valuable for the light it throws on a subject which is becoming of even greater importance to Europe and to the world. Lord Escher, by his duties, was carried often to and fro between the two camps, the French and the British. Without intentionally laying stress on the point, his book is consequently often concerned with the relations between the two countries, between their governments, their army headquarters and their administrations; and again and again the reader will find in this narrative the first beginnings of a later history, or some example typical of subsequent experience, which provokes reflection on international relations in Europe. Salomon, the Dardanelles, unity of command, "political" offensives, these and many other questions were forever disturbing the cooperation of the Allies. On such subjects Lord Escher writes moderately and sympathetically because he saw both sides, and his book is a great deal the more interesting for the inclusion of his

experiences in this field. Lord Escher, though "his life had been lived in isolation, and though 'his form of speech was Cromwellian in its obscurity and incoherence,'" had, like Wellington, a liking and a talent for diplomacy. He had once aspired to be ambassador at Constantinople, and the Allies may remember with thankfulness that at the Calais Conference, "the first gathering of the allied representatives, military and civilian, to discuss war strategy," Lord Escher was there, "resourceful, bold and candid," to set a precedent, and an example which his successors have not always found it easy to follow.

Lord Escher's book will contribute little to the reputation of this great man, but Kitchener's memory stands in no need of reinstatement, and he has left behind him a name that has not lost its magic.

A GOOD COLLECTION
Irish Poets of Today: An Anthology compiled by L. D'O. Walters. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 3s. 6d.

IN spite of its rhythmical excellence, its grace, and its pathos, what is it that makes the poetry, as known to Englishmen, somewhat mechanical and even insincere? The answer to this question seems to be that the English language, whatever the beauty to which it may attain upon Irish lips, does not hold the master-key to the Irish heart. Utter sincerity of speech appears only to well forth from that heart in Gaelic.

Syngé tells a story that illustrates this point. On his visit to the Aran Islands, he is taken by a guide to see one of the ancient beehive dwellings that are still in perfect preservation. After crawling in on hands and knees, they stand up in the gloom of the interior, and old Moutren starts by talking in English "in a frank of earthly humor." But presently the guide sits down in the middle of the floor and begins to recite old Irish poetry with an exquisite purity of intonation that brings tears to Syngé's eyes, though he says that he understood but little of the meaning.

Nor is that love of the peasantry for Irish poetry confined to the verse of olden times. Does not W. B. Yeats record in one of his essays how Dr. Hyde has written Gaelic poems which pass from mouth to mouth in the west of Ireland? The country people, he says, have themselves fitted them to ancient airs, and many that can neither read nor write sing them in Donegal and Connemara and Galway.

It may be urged that there are Irishmen of literary distinction who are quite unable to write in Gaelic. Yes, and it is just this consciousness that the tap-root of their verse does not pierce deep enough into Irish soil which here and there gives a touch of unreality to an otherwise exquisite lyric. On the other hand, to name only one of the poets in this anthology as an example to the contrary, Padraic Pearse had a mastery of English that few can excel, yet it is well known that he chose to write in Gaelic, not only to assist in a national revival, but also to obtain the requisite completeness of expression of his moods. "The Wayfarer," as given in this volume is stated to be an English version, and one can feel a certain favor of translation, in spite of the wonder-laden, almost Homeric beauty of the passage:

Sometimes my heart hath shaken with great joy
To see a lady squirrel in a tree
Or a red lady-bird upon a stalk,
Or little rabbits in a field at evening,
Lit by a slanting sun.

It is interesting to note how this slight tinge of a foreign language disappears as soon as city conditions are introduced. Take "O'Connell Bridge" by James Stephens:

In Dublin town the people see
Gorgeous clouds sail gorgeously,
"They are finer," I declare,
Than the clouds of anywhere.

So when you walk in a field, look down,
On a daisy, on a daisy's crown,
But in a city look always high,
And watch the beautiful clouds go by.

Anthologies are to the anthologist. No two individuals, setting out on such a quest, would make the same selection, but for the reason already given, the choice of verse by Irish poets who write in English must lead to the gathering of very different poems. Upon the whole this collection has been well made and shows considerable breadth of taste.

A JOURNALIST ARGUES

Turkey: A World Problem of Today. By Talcott Williams. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 12.

SWISS LITERATURE

Switzerland, unique among the nations in regard to political origins and development, is no less so from the point of view of language and literature. Countries which, although not possessing a language originated by and peculiar to themselves, yet have a fully developed national sense in literature, are by no means rare—the United States, Austria, certain of the South American states, for example. But Switzerland is the only country with three or four, if the Romansh tongue spoken in the Canton Grisons be included—recognized official languages, not dialects. Switzerland is the only polyglot country to have developed an independent national literature. There are Swiss patriots who may resent this statement and call it incomplete. They will argue that, had Luther not written his translation of the Bible in Hochdeutsch, Switzerland might have adopted as her national tongue one of the Alemannic dialects, a branch of Germanic language still spoken widely in Baden and Switzerland. The Swiss dialect would have had the dignity of language conferred upon it and the High German yoke would never have been imposed on the greater part of the country. It will further be asserted that there is today a very considerable and growing body of literature in Swiss and enthusiasts such as Professor Greyser, whose little Swiss-German anthology (published by Rascher et Cie, Zürich) might usefully be consulted by those who wish to pursue the subject, will expatiate on the literary possibilities of Schweizerdeutsch. It remains a fact, however, first that a very considerable number, probably a majority, of the Swiss nation, no less attached to the Swiss national idea than the population of the German-speaking cantons, can speak neither German nor a German dialect, that the greatest Swiss writer of today, the poet Karl Spitteler, now become almost a classic, chose Hochdeutsch as his literary medium, and lastly even had he, or a greater genius, chosen Schweizerdeutsch, there would have been no change in the situation, for no dialect, in the present conditions of civilization, is ever lifted into the position of a language by such means. It follows that when the average man, not the specialist, speaks of Swiss literature, he means that written in German, French or Italian.

The great of the exponents of literary helvetism may nevertheless be shown to be exaggerated. A Swiss tradition really exists, and that not springing from a mere local and regional loyalty. The work of Jeremias Gotthelf, of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer and Gottfried Keller, whose "Grüne Heinrich" is fit to stand with "Wilhelm Meister"—these are all names in European literature. But they are Swiss names and not German. The same is true of Spitteler, author of the epic "Olympischer Frühling," recipient of the Nobel prize last year, whose protest against the invasion of Bogliun in 1914 cost him a great deal of his popularity during the war. French and Italian-speaking Switzerland will not show so many examples as the Alemannic cantons, but the chief living French-Swiss poet, Henri Spleen, and the leading Italian-Swiss writer, Francesco Chiesa, are not, intellectually any more than legally, the citizens of France and Italy. Both are Swiss.

It has been said that the "Swissness" of Keller and Meyer is not merely regional. That seems indisputable, but a younger school of Swiss critics has arisen to free itself from the influence of those two writers. Keller, they say, we will grant, was not a mere local writer, but his genius impressed so many of his far inferior followers that Switzerland is in danger of a tiresome succession of imaginative disquisitions on the pleasant Swiss villages, such as Keller's Seldwyla, the Swiss mountains and the pastures. There is more in Switzerland, these critics maintain, than the eternal snows or the sunrise over the Bernese Oberland. One of the leading contemporary Swiss critics, Dr. Eduard Korrodi, has produced two books in support of this campaign for widening of the Swiss national outlook. The first, "Schweizerische Litteraturbriefe" (Huber, Frauenfeld), is a collection of essays, partly an attack on the Keller tradition, partly an exposition of certain important Swiss writers of today, such as Albert Steffen, chief of the younger prose-writers, author of stories which seem touched with the spirit of Dostolevski. Dr. Korrodi's second and more recent volume, "Die Junge Schweiz" (Rascher et Cie, Zürich) consists of a number of short articles by most of the younger German-Swiss novelists and poets on one another. Thus the poet Robert Faesi, who wrote a remarkable volume of "neutral" war poems, "Aus der Brandung," writes an appreciation of the novelist Jakob Schaffner; Albert Steffen's work is described by the poet Charlot Strasser, and on Strasser's poetry Dr. Korrodi himself contributes an essay. Chief of the other writers dealt with are the poet Karl Stamm, the novelist Paul Iig, whose war-time novel, "Der Starke Mann," a satire on Germanizing tendencies in the Swiss Army, was a very readable piece of work; the dramatist Robert Walser, who has introduced the drama into a literature where the short-story form, the "Novelle," has hitherto predominated; another result of Keller's preponderance; and Max Pulver, a young "neo-classic"

poet and dramatist of great promise. Switzerland in her idyllic character will not be found revealed in these writers; that has long been done to excess. It is a description of Swiss social and political life, the peculiar Swiss contribution to philosophy and religion, to the imaginative experience of Europe in general—this is what the younger men in Switzerland are trying to present today.

VIVID BIOGRAPHY

A Gallant of Lorraine. By H. Noel Williams. London: Hurst & Blackett, 2 vols. 28s.

IT is rather surprising that before Mr. Noel Williams entered the field, no biography had ever been written, either in English or in French, of the subject of his latest book. For François, Seigneur de Bassompierre, Marquis d'Harouel and Maréchal de France—to honor him with his full and high-sounding style—cut no small figure in the history of his time. His career, moreover, was picturesque and adventurous, even for the days in which it was passed—he might have been invented by Dumas; and he wrote some intimate and entertaining memoirs, which gave Saint-Simon the idea of his own most famous volumes. Mr. Williams mentions "the charming but all too brief sketch" by the Comte Boudet de Puymaigre as the only account existing of the brilliant marshal. He might also have referred to the study by Mr. Charles Whibley in his "Paganry of Life," another "charming but all too brief sketch," in which Bassompierre's personality is very vividly evoked.

Bold and handsome, witty and reckless, Bassompierre was well fitted to play a part at the court of Henry IV. A native of Lorraine, where his family had long been illustrious, it was not to be taken for granted that he would enter the service of France. His thoughts at one time were more inclined toward Spain. But an alliance between him and the genial Barnais was artistically inevitable. Their first meeting was characteristic of both men. In the autumn of 1598 Madame de Bassompierre took her two sons, François and Jean, to Paris to present them to the King. Henry was then at Moneaux, but they found that a party of young noblemen were getting up a ballet for his amusement. François was invited to join them. At first he demurred, on the ground that he had not yet been introduced to His Majesty, but it needed no great pressure to persuade him to take part in an adventure so much to his taste. Indeed, he seems at once to have assumed the lead in the arrangement of the entertainment. The ballet fulfilled its object with entire success. Henry was amused. The sequel may be described in Bassompierre's own words. "As we were removing our masks, the King rose and came among us and inquired where Bassompierre was. Then all the princes and nobles presented me to him to embrace his knees; and he received me most affectionately, and I should never have believed that so great a King would have shown so much kindness and familiarity toward a young man of my condition."

Kindness and familiarity were among Henry's predominant virtues, and his affection for Bassompierre was permanent. On his side, Bassompierre proved a loyal if rather wayward servant, not only to Henry but afterward to Louis XIII. For all his love of pleasure, he was a good soldier and a skillful diplomatist, and though prone to follow his inclinations to the point of insubordination, he was trustworthy in an age when treachery was the fashion. During the troubled years of the minority of Louis, he stood faithfully by the Queen Mother, Marie de Medici, against the rebellious princes, and was instrumental in reconciling her with the powerful Duc de Guise. But he had to encounter not only the hostility of those in open opposition, but if he could hold his own against Richelieu. It is a tribute to the position which he had made for himself, that the great Minister thought the Bastille the safest place for him. To his 10 years of enforced inactivity in that grim prison we owe the composition of the memoirs.

Mr. Noel Williams has written an excellent book on his interesting subject. He has contented himself with a straightforward narrative, letting the romance of his story transpire from the facts and not attempting to emphasize it by highly colored writing. His main source, of course, has been the memoirs, from which he quotes largely, but he shows a thorough acquaintance with other authorities, both contemporary and modern.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

Prison Reform

ONE of the most interesting contributions made in recent times to the elucidation of the complex question of penal administration is the treatise published, for private circulation, by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, for the past twenty-five years chairman of the Prison Commission for England and Wales. Perhaps the most welcome and encouraging feature about this treatise is the fact that, at every point, its author is found to be in the van of progress, welcoming new ideas, and seeking to secure, not merely reforms, ameliorations of the lot of the prisoner, but, what is, in the long run, much more important, a radical change in the outlook of the average man on the whole question of "prisons and punishment."

Sir Evelyn fully recognizes that the great work before every prison reformer is to help to dissipate the view that would regard the administration of the law as a purely punitive work, and to encourage and develop the view which insists on reformation as the main purpose of every penal code. In taking such a stand as this, and in demanding that every sentence and system shall be judged by this standard, and by no other, the reformer finds himself confronted, not only by the accepted tradition of the ages, but by some of the worst human instincts, masquerading under various guises of accepted respectability.

The true reformer, however, is not deterred by such considerations, and it is welcome to find that on the progress being made toward a more righteous view of a penal system, Sir Evelyn can express himself as well content. The reaction against the abstract conception of crime and the mechanical application of punishment according to code is, he says, "a growing force." It is marked in the United States of America by the universal adoption of the indeterminate sentence, and on the continent of Europe by various degrees of conditional conviction and liberation which find their place in the latest penal codes. Everywhere is seen an increasing reluctance to resort to the fixed penalty when justice can be satisfied by other means.

An achievement in England to which Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise justly attaches very great importance, is what is known as preventive detention. The success of this system, so far as it has gone, does much to justify belief in the virtue of indetermination of sentence. The preventive detention system means, of course, something much more than a system of parole. It is based on a recognition of the fact that it is not sufficient to set a prisoner free, on certain conditions, and leave him to make his way as best he can, handicapped with the prison stigma. But that it is necessary, if the end of "punishment," namely, reformation, is to be accomplished, to aid him in such a way as will best enable him to regain his place in society, in the true meaning of that phrase. Under the preventive detention system, therefore, one of the conditions of release is that the man places himself under the care and supervision, "not of the police, but of a state association, organized and subsidized by the government, but entirely controlled by a body of unofficial workers, who keep him under strict but kindly supervision, provide him with employment and lodgings, but unfailingly report him to the authorities if he fails to observe any one of the conditions on which freedom has been granted."

Sir Evelyn considers that public opinion may not yet be ripe for anything like a universal application of this system, but there can be no question that its success, when applied to even the worst and most inveterate cases, allows of the hope that a way has, at last, been found of combating the evils of recidivism, and of really reducing what has come, very shamefully, to be accepted as "the prison population of the country." Hitherto, in spite of all the reforms, the fact remains that, until recently, very little impression had been made on the character and number of offenses. No one can study prison statistics, in Great Britain or in any other country, without being struck by the terribly high proportion of those once committed to prison who return there. This proportion varies in different countries, and in the same country at different times, but any examination of police records reveals at once how great is the problem of the so-called "old offender." "Statistics varied from year to year," declares Sir Evelyn in his treatise, "under the influence of special circumstances; but the great army of offenders in all the categories continued its unbroken array, with a monotonous regularity, and it seemed almost a mockery to talk of social progress, when in the background, was the silent, ceaseless tramp of this multitude of men, women and children, finding no rest but behind prison walls, and only issuing thence to reenter again."

Sir Evelyn, of course, does not claim for an instant that preventive detention, or any other penal system, will prevent crime. Apart from higher influences still, of course, he gives first place in combating crime of all kinds to social betterment, to better housing and lighting, to control of the liquor traffic, to cheap food and fair wages, to village clubs and boy scouts, and all such movements having honest, wholesome ends and ideals. He does, however, claim that by a system of preventive detention much may be done toward removing that special shame of society, namely, the habitual criminal.

Arguments for American Valuation

IF THE arguments for the American valuation clause in the Fordney tariff bill are considered only from the point of view of the business man in the United States who is afraid of foreign competition, they may seem fair and persuasive. To him prosperity seems to depend on monopoly and a large balance of trade in his favor, rather than on a free flow of activity in all directions. He feels perhaps less concerned about the prosperity of the world than about that of the United States, and of his own business in particular. From this standpoint, he heartily agrees with the statement of Herbert Hoover,

Secretary of Commerce, that "there is practically no other alternative" to the American valuation plan because of "the unstable currency and exchange situation that we have in a large part of Europe today." This plan, as stated in a pamphlet published by the American Valuation Association and addressed to Congress, is that "in assessing ad valorem duties on imported merchandise, the word 'value' means the price at which comparable and competitive products of the United States are ordinarily sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the principal market or markets of the United States." The arguments for this plan seem plausible until they are compared with the ideals of international relationships for which the war was won.

To admit that these ideals were illusions and to relapse now into a condition of selfish and cynical materialism would be to lose all that the war was waged for. If business in the United States, for instance, has to be aroused and sustained by a high tariff, embargoes, and other methods inspired by a fear of competition, all this artificial stimulation can be at best but temporary, for it is not on the sure basis that the only right encouragement is that which produces freedom of action internationally. Such means of so-called protection as a high tariff, American valuation of goods imported, and embargoes, remind one of the means used to arouse the baker in Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark":

They roused him with muffins—they roused him with ice—
They roused him with mustard and cream—
They roused him with jam and judicious advice—
They set him, comundrums to guess.

The American valuation plan is doubtless intended to be jam for business in the United States, but it may turn out to be a comundrum.

It is argued, for instance, that under this plan true and reasonably uniform valuations can be arrived at. Yet, because the wholesale prices of goods vary almost as much in different parts of the United States as in different parts of Europe, new difficulties will merely be substituted for old. Government determination of all values and prices in times of peace may prove to be, moreover, a dangerous innovation, leading to an enormous increase in attempts of private interests to influence the operation of the plan, and to all sorts of political bargainings. On goods that are not comparable to any produced in the United States it is proposed that the duty be assessed on an arbitrarily fixed value for the sale of the goods, a value which is to be based, according to the pamphlet already quoted, on "the foreign market value, plus packing, freight, insurance, etc." Here, curiously enough, is a provision which requires the determination of the foreign market value, even though this is just what the whole American valuation plan is intended to avoid. Doubtless the "etc." includes the duty itself, for clearly the amount of the import duty would have to be part of the wholesale price in the United States. One of the defects of the bill, in fact, is just this, that it attempts to fix a duty on the basis of a valuation which must include the duty. The difficulty of doing this would be enormously greater, of course, than the old difficulties in the determining of foreign values.

The great objection to the American valuation plan, however, is that it is intended to stifle and exclude international commerce rather than to develop it. Business in the United States or anywhere else can be permanently prosperous only as it operates on a basis of free international exchange of activity. Other nations can pay their debt to the United States now in no other way than by means of their own goods. They can continue buying only in proportion as they can sell also. Business men in the United States need, therefore, to consider more thoroughly what will be beneficial to the whole world, instead of what may seem merely expedient for their own ends, for that alone which is right for all can be right for any one nation. Certainly a policy that would exclude foreign competition because of fear cannot help to make the financial conditions of the world more stable. The actual readjustment will go on just in proportion as full production is accompanied by the utmost freedom in distribution. Because a prohibitive tariff, including the American valuation plan, is intended to limit both production and distribution, it presents numerous comundrums to the attention of those who would be affected by it.

The Lamont Mission to Mexico

OPINIONS concerning political, industrial, and economic conditions in Mexico vary now, as they have varied in recent years, according to the viewpoint, the prejudice, perhaps, or the optimism, of those who claim to be able rightly to survey and to judge those conditions. So it is that there may be divergent opinions as to the real purposes which have prompted the announced mission of Thomas W. Lamont, of the financial house of J. P. Morgan & Co., chairman of the International Committee of Bankers, on Mexico, to Mexico City. The announced purpose of the American financier and those who will accompany him, it is interesting to remember, may be significant from whatever point of view those who care to speculate upon it may wish to regard it. And it may be indicative either of an important change in the attitude and relations of the Government of Mexico toward the Government of the United States and other governments, or of a continued resistance to such overtures as have been made to the Obregon Government looking to a resumption of diplomatic and commercial interchanges. The important fact to be considered is that Mexico's outstanding external debt is now \$190,000,000, and that the interest on this debt now in default is approximately \$50,000,000, nothing having been paid thereon since the year 1914, either as principal or as interest. It is conceivable, of course, that this continued default might prompt Mr. Lamont's visit for the purpose of making a demand that payments be resumed. But there are indications that the mission has a more encouraging program mapped out, and with the tacit understanding imparted to it that upon the successful accomplishment of its undertaking may depend things still more important than the liquidation of deferred obligations.

It may readily be recalled that President Obregon, in a recent message to the Mexican Congress, gave the

assurance that his government was rapidly getting into a position where it would be able to care for its outstanding external debt. This statement, taken in connection with the known fact that no part of that debt had been paid, could be accepted only as an earnest of the purpose of the Obregon Government. The statement was voluntary, and was made evidently with the purpose of adding strength to a somewhat convincing argument presented by President Obregon in behalf of his government's plea for recognition without acceding to terms imposed by the United States. As an encouraging sequel to ex parte statements made by President Obregon, and to the acceptance of the findings of the Supreme Court of Mexico declaring the non-retroactivity of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, as it affected vested titles in oil lands, has come the reported amicable agreement to reject the proposed export tax on crude oil. All this may be regarded as distinctly encouraging, but perhaps it is not unreasonable that those whom Mr. Lamont represents, the American, British, French, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian members of the International Committee of Bankers, feel that the proof of the asserted sincerity of Mexico should be in some concrete form, preferably exemplifying the adage, "money talks."

It may be said in behalf of President Obregon that he has invited the forthcoming conference. The sincere hope is that through it there may be established between Mexico and the nations of the world an era of comity and commercial fellowship.

Right Prices

FROM time immemorial buyers and sellers have sought to determine right prices, but, after centuries of such endeavor, perhaps no period has witnessed greater fluctuations or more dissatisfaction than that extending from a date just prior to the war to the present day. And the great question is still unsettled. Because of the changing nature of the factors involved, prices are bound to be alternating rather than static, so it is quite impossible, at the present stage of development of society and business, to have them all pegged. Different periods have brought forth varying standards and rules for arriving at prices. Previous to the latter part of the nineteenth century the moral side of this question was given more consideration than it appears to receive now, when price is regarded perhaps too much as an economic question.

Certain phases of the price question are economic, but never can this momentous problem, which affects the welfare of so many persons, be separated from its moral obligations. As a matter of fact, temporary forgetfulness of what are known as moral laws has contributed to depression in the business world by forcing people to resort to boycott in order to obtain terms from those who would exact unfair prices and then seek to hide behind technicalities.

One panacea for the depression and a basis upon which to proceed in order to facilitate the return of prosperity has been aptly presented by Benjamin M. Anderson, economist for the Chase National Bank of New York, who defines right prices as "prices which will move goods." To be sure, that is the basis upon which business claims it has been acting, but at the present time the process appears to involve the same distinction as that made between "prompt" and "immediate" delivery. Immediate usually means at once, while prompt may mean as soon as possible. In the situation of today the former may seem necessary because of individual exigency, but "immediate" would suit every one better and contribute more to the restoration of normal activity.

This authority points out that the way to reach right prices is to have flexible and competitive markets free from artificial control, with buyers as well as sellers actively "shopping round," or "marketing." To a certain extent this method is being practiced, as shown by the revival of business that is increasing month by month, but there is still room for a greater application of it.

Not only must prices be right, but the seller's problem is to convince the buyer that prices are right. If they are right it is not such a difficult task to prove it to the public. The acuteness of the public in perceiving the equity of the price is greater than is sometimes realized. Not only is there objection to buying at abnormally high prices, but there is cautious reluctance when prices appear to be too low. The latter has been illustrated in many commodities, such as cotton. The deduction drawn from such experiences bears out the oft-repeated claim that one of the greatest needs of the present time is stability of prices.

Right prices are not confined to merchandise. The wages of labor, the rates of railroads, the charge of interest on capital, and other prices come in this category. When right prices are stabilized the volume of business resulting, it may safely be said, will be as satisfactory as it is surprising.

Literary Punctuation

IN THE writing of today that is intended to be most modern in tone, punctuation is often used not merely as a convenience for both writer and reader but as a positive device of literary style. Thus punctuation and spacing, which were originally but arbitrary methods of breaking up solid blocks of printing or writing, have been used more and more to convey meaning, until nowadays, as Mrs. Ford Madox Hueffer explains, in connection with her husband's "Thus to Revisit," a series of dots may serve as "an indication of uncertainty, of a thought too misty, or a gesture too sketchy, to be fully carried out, an arrested action or thought, a suggestion of mild suspense." Ezra Pound, for instance, like those writers who look upon him as one manifestation of unmistakable progress, uses dots to such an extent that one is forced to the conclusion that most of his thoughts are uncertain, misty, sketchy, arrested, and suspended. In fact, the tendency of those who use punctuation ruthlessly is ever toward satisfaction with fragments of thought.

Contemporary fiction offered to the public as altogether new in material and treatment usually employs not only dots but dashes, exclamation points, colons, italics, and capital letters with the utmost prodigality.

Wyndham Lewis even uses, in some of his writing, the equal sign to separate sentences or groups of words which do service as sentences. Joseph Hergesheimer is fond of the asterisk, especially to break up comparatively short pieces of writing into smaller units. Most of these mannerisms, even their advocates would have to admit, are not aids to clarity of meaning. It would almost seem, indeed, that clarity is of small concern to many a contemporary writer.

It is interesting to see that in some of the newest verse forms both punctuation and capitalization are reduced to a minimum. There is, of course, no essential reason why lines of verse should always begin with capitals or end with marks of punctuation. If the capital and the comma or semicolon are introduced into poetry artificially they may obscure rather than help the fundamental rhythm. Free rhythms may reasonably well be indicated by the division into lines, without any other devices. Curiously enough, the very verse forms which eliminate the capital at the beginning of each line often use dots and other marks which interfere with the reader's progress in grasping such meaning as is intended to be conveyed rhythmically.

Charles Lamb used all sorts of punctuation in his essays and letters when his meaning was whimsical. His sense of humor was what made his dashes and his parentheses delightful. The writer today who is serious in trying to be modern is often too intense to have any sense of humor, or at any rate prefers to direct such humor as he has against some one else instead of turning it on himself and his own work. That is why his meaning, involved as it is in his punctuation, may seem freakish and not pleasant to the average reader. Such sustained cleverness as that of Bernard Shaw, it is to be noted, is comparatively easy to follow because it is not interrupted by the punctuative caprices affected by some of the newest writers. His mannerisms of style are quite enough without additional mannerisms in the use of stops. To sum up, then, it is safe to say that literary punctuation is justified when it actually does help to convey meaning; but that when it merely confuses the reader it has no reason for being. In connection with many contemporary pieces of writing there may be a considerable difference of opinion between writer and reader as to what meaning the punctuation conveys.

Editorial Notes

THE difficulty with which anthracite is obtained for household uses in the United States will prepare many people of the country to accept the statement of Sir John Cadman, made recently before the Institution of Mining Engineers, in London, that in time the mere burning of coal will be accounted a penal offense. However, the British expert was not thinking of American conditions, but rather of the great value of the by-products of coal. This value is so great, in the opinion of men of his kind, as to make the by-products more important than the coal itself. The coal, therefore, he holds, should never be burned until the by-products are first extracted for separate use. Something of this sort has been intimated also on the American side of the Atlantic, where a pamphlet recently issued from the Smithsonian Institution pointed out the stupendous waste involved in the burning of coal as now used, declaring that if it must continue to be burned, at least the burning should take place near the mines, by some economical process, and the heat and power values distributed over the country in the form of electricity, by common-carrier wire lines.

IN BYGONE times the well-known figure of the Duke of Wellington might have been seen pausing at the corner of Cockspur Street, before the business house of the famous clock maker of the day, setting his chronometer by the clock that hung out as a sign over the shop. It was the fashion at that time to bring the big fob-watches from the side pocket and consult the Cockspur-Street clock, upon which Londoners placed reliance as to the time of day. The Iron Duke, according to his biographer, was one of those who led the fashion. Many visitors from the United States have looked up at the present timepiece adorning the corner clock shop as they hurried from the Strand to St. James' Square or from Trafalgar Square westward. Everybody will regret that the old-time clock shop is no longer there in the old place beneath the clock.

THE Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, has now been opened as a bank. Any association of trade or militarism with a cathedral calls up a picture of merchants plying their business in Old St. Paul's, or of Cromwell stabling his horses in the cloisters. But in the case of the Chapter House no structural or other change of any importance has been made in the old Wren building. The entrance hall, with its oak paneling, carved mantelpiece, and pillars, has been left untouched; the broad staircase remains as it was; and only an oak counter in one of the rooms, where the banking is carried on, indicates the transition. The banking firm, indeed, has set a fine example of respect for antiquity which might easily be followed. Had that respect existed twenty years ago, Crosby Hall would never have been removed to Chelsea.

A WORLD demand for cotton, a poor cotton crop in the south of the United States, and a consequent rise in prices: these are conditions uniting to start the nation mentioned toward a business revival, according to official sources. The high cotton price has practically restored the south to pre-war conditions; farmers are paying their debts; credits are easier, in short, affairs everywhere seem more promising. In such circumstances many will call the cotton shortage opportune. One side of the picture will, however, be neglected: the distant peasant family paying a few pence more for clothing because of southern prosperity. If Americans think they have reason for rejoicing, let it be remembered that curtailment of output may come by embargo, monopoly, or closed shop, it may benefit a few or many, but its ultimate burden at present rests on the war-ridden countries of Europe.